The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5572. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Conflicting Reports of the Carlist Movement in Spain.

Intended Publication of the Austro-Prussian Dispatches.

Freshest Internal Troubles of Mexico.

Washington Accounts of Southern Politics.

Speculations Regarding the Result in Tennessee.

SPAIN.

Pursuit of the Carlists—Fate of the Prisoners—Dissatisfaction with Napoleon's Course.

MADRID, Sunday, Aug. 1.

The Carlists under SAVARIEGOS are in the mountains near Toledo. The national troops are in close pursuit. Bands of Carlists have appeared in the Provinces of Puntevedra and Leon. The Carlists who were taken prisoners at Pampeluna have been tried by Court-martial. The Judge-Advocate urged the application of the death penalty, but their fate has not yet been decided.

The "Volunteers of Liberty" throughout the Kingdom are offering their services to the Provisional Government to assist in the suppression of the Carlist insurrection.

The Carlist forces in La Mancha became disorganized, and have disappeared from the Province. A party in Leon is hemmed in by the troops with no chance of escape.

A floating bath-house at Valencia suddenly sunk yesterday, and many persons within the structure at the time were carried down with it and drowned.

MADRID, Saturday, July 31.

There is much dissatisfaction here at NAPOLEON'S lenity toward the Carlist conspirators on the frontiers. The Press comment severely on the course taken by the French Government. Bands of Carlists have appeared in various places within the last few days. Many arrests have been made.

Reports by the Way of Paris—Toledo and Avila for the Carlists.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 1.

It is rumored that Toledo and Avila have pronounced for Don CARLOS.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug 1—Evening.

The *Moniteur* has information to the effect that Don CARLOS has reëntered France, and that General PRIM is about to leave Madrid on a trip to Vichy for his health. This statement of the *Moniteur* is generally credited, and is regarded as proof that the Carlist movement is ended.

PARIS, Saturday, July 31.

The *Patrie* of to-day says that the Spanish Government allows the Carlists to muster in the north, but is collecting forces to prevent the movement southward.

Interview Between Minister Sickles and the Regent—Remarks of the Latter.

MADRID, Saturday, July 31.

General SICKLES, the new American Minister, in presenting his credentials to Marshal SERRANO, said that the United States now more than ever appreciate the traditional amity of Spain, as animated by new sympathies and a common participation in constitutional liberties.

Marshal SERRANO replied that the Government would endeavor to increase the amity so happily existing between the two peoples, which was bound by ancient bonds, and now having others equally powerful in the beneficial exercise of the amplest liberties placed by the Constitution in accordance with the monarchy of such glorious memories. He concluded with a tribute to Mr. SICKLES, and expressed his belief that General GRANT could not have made a more grateful selection to the Spanish people.

AUSTRIA.

The American Consul at Prague—Von Beust's Recent Statements Regarding Prussia—Movements of Minister Jay.

VIENNA, Sunday, Aug. 1.

The rule of the Government which limited the appointment by foreign Governments of Consuls to the capital and seaports of the Empire has been relaxed. Mr. ROYCE has been approved as Consul of the United States at Prague.

The *Presse*, the official organ, says that VON BEUST intends to publish all the official dispatches with Prussia to justify the late assertion made to the delegation.

Minister JAY has returned from Hamburg and resumed his duties.

FRANCE.

Sentence of Editors for Publishing Canards.

PARIS, Saturday, July 31.

The manager and two of the editors of the *Rappel* newspaper have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a large fine for publishing false news.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Health of Mr. Gladstone—Practice of the Oxford Crew.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who has been ill for a few days past, has returned to London. His health is much improved, though he is still weak.

The Oxford boat-crew went down the river Thames to Pangbourne, to practice. This was done to get deeper water and a longer course. The Oxfords have just received a new four-oared racing boat, built by SALTER, and who is now engaged upon one for the Harvard crew. The weight of the Harvard crew is four pounds more than that of the Oxford. The Harvard crew were out again this morning and this evening for practice. The pace made was good. The betting is two to one on the Oxfords.

CUBA.

Government Expenses—Cost of the War.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 31.

The following estimates have been made for August:

Expenses of the War Department	$880,000
Expenses of the Navy Department	260,000
Expenses of the Civil Department	760,000
Miscellaneous	300,000
Total	$2,200,000

MEXICO.

The Minister to Washington in Havana—Conspiracies Against Juarez and the Public Treasury—Dissatisfaction in Yucatan—Insurrectionary Indians in Merida.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 31.

The steamship *Cleopatra* from Vera Cruz brought to this port Señor MARISCAL, the Mexican Minister to the United States, and Señor PALACIOS, Claims Commissioner on the part of Mexico, who will both leave for New-York to-morrow.

A telegram from the capital, dated July 24, reports the arrest of several persons implicated in an attempt to kidnap President JUAREZ and Minister LERDO DE TEJADA.

The Courts were engaged examining some Americans on a charge of complicity with LOPEZ and others in a conspiracy against the public treasury.

The election returns show that nine-tenths of the Congressmen chosen are supporters of the present Administration.

Generals ARTEAGA and SALAZAR have been buried with great pomp at the Pantheon.

Señor LEYVA has been elected Governor of Morelos.

The excitement in relation to the American claims continued.

Governor IGLESIAS has been appointed Minister of Justice temporarily.

The Government has nominated Señors NAVARRO and BALZAN directors of the Tehuantepec Railroad.

Tamaulipas was in a disturbed condition. CORTINA, at the head of 300 men, had reached Victoria. CUERVERA, VARGAS and CANALES had united on the latter for revolutionary Governor.

A disturbance had taken place in Texpan, in which some officials were killed.

The people of Yucatan were dissatisfied with the Governor, and a *pronunciamiento* was imminent.

The insurrectionary Indians were within fifty miles of Merida. They were very troublesome, and had created much alarm among the people.

CANADA.

Anti-Fenian Measures—Parliament Prorogued.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 31.

It is stated that Colonel HANSON, Brigade Major of the three river districts, received orders on Thursday to hold all the companies in his command in readiness to march to the frontier at an hour's notice. Two strong battalions were at once mustered, and now await orders.

The meeting of the Dominion Parliament has been prorogued until the 27th of September, and not then to meet for the dispatch of business.

The potato disease has appeared in some localities near the coast of New-Brunswick.

TENNESSEE.

The Candidates for the Governorship—Prospects of the Campaign.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, July 31.

The candidates for the Governorship closed their appointments here to-day. The friends of Governor SENTER serenaded him last night, and elicited a short speech. General STOKES' friends this morning escorted him to the Capitol with much enthusiasm.

The debate was opened by Governor SENTER, who introduced nothing new. General STOKES spoke with much vigor to a crowd largely composed of negroes, who were apparently with him. They applauded him warmly. After speaking he was serenaded by his supporters.

The nomination of a Conservative ticket here, composed of the supporters of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, has chilled the ardor of the Senter Republicans. It is believed that a majority of them will support STOKES.

The *State Journal* this afternoon publishes resolutions denouncing the registration and calling upon all Republicans to support STOKES.

Fire in Concord, N. H.—Loss About $40,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Sunday, Aug. 1.

About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the book and stationery store of E. C. EASTMAN & CO., on Main-street, and rapidly spread to several adjoining wooden buildings, totally destroying five stores, occupied by the following persons: JAMES HAZELTON, dealer in dry goods and millinery; E. C. EASTMAN & CO., dealers in books and stationery; MRS. M. N. SMITH, milliner; ROBINSON & TILTON, dealers in pictures and picture-frames; MISS TAGGART, dealer in confectionery; E. N. SHEPARD, variety store; GEORGE H. BATCHELDER, bootmaker; JAMES DAVIS, tailor; PRESCOTT BROTHERS, dealers in piano-stools; A. H. WIGGIN, power press. A bootmaker employed by G. H. BATCHELDER, named PATRICK MARA, was burned to death. His remains were found at 9 o'clock this morning. He leaves a wife and several children. Rumford Block was considerably damaged. T. W. & J. H. STEWART, tailors, and CHURCHILL & KILBURN, dry goods, removed their stock from it in a damaged condition. The loss on stock and buildings will probably amount to $40,000. The insurance is not known at the present time. The fire was probably accidental. The stable of N. B. WADLEIGH and the barn of T. E. LANG, of Meredith village, were also destroyed by fire this morning. Mr. WADLEIGH lost three horses, valued at $1,500, on which there is no insurance. Mr. LANG's loss was $1,000. He was insured.

Mysterious Robbery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 1.

A strange and mysterious affair came to light last night. On Friday afternoon last $80,000, the proceeds of a Government sale, was deposited in the safe in the Treasurer's office at the United States Arsenal in this city. Saturday morning, on opening the safe, it was discovered that $24,000 had been stolen. There were no marks of violence on the safe, and the building was well guarded by private watchmen. Several employes of the arsenal have been arrested on suspicion.

About 3 o'clock this morning a private watchman on Chestnut-street, between Eighth and Ninth, was beaten by a party of roughs, so that his life is despaired of.

The Supposed Suicide of a Shaker Girl at New-Lebanon.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 1.

Last Wednesday Coroner ALLEN proceeded to the Shaker village at New-Lebanon, and in company with his legal adviser, HUGH W. MCCLELLAN, exhumed the body of ELLEN CALVERT, the girl who is alleged to have committed suicide on the 5th of June last by drowning, for the purpose of holding an inquest, as ordered by the citizens, who are greatly excited over the affair. A jury was impaneled, of which Hon. RANSOM H. GILLETTE is foreman. After examining the body, the further investigation was postponed until the 24th of August, when a thorough inquiry into this mysterious affair will be instituted, and it is hoped the public curiosity and the ends of justice satisfied.

General Hancock in Sioux City, Iowa—General Schofield at Denver.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, July 31.

A dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, of the 30th, says: General HANCOCK and staff arrived from the Upper Missouri this morning. A public reception was given them by the citizens. An address by the Mayor was briefly responded to by General HANCOCK. The General spent the day at the residence of General HARNEY. He will leave to-night for St. Paul, thence to the British Colony.

General SCHOFIELD received a complimentary dinner at Denver last evening. Many prominent citizens were present.

Powers of the Governor of Louisiana—Decisions of the Supreme Court.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, July 31.

The Supreme Court of the State, sitting at Monroe, La., has rendered two decisions adverse to the power to remove officers appointed to State and other offices, which has been freely exercised by Governor WARMOTH. In the case of the Mayor of Jefferson City the Court decided that no vacancy existed, and the Governor had no power to appoint. In the case of the Parish Judge removed by Governor WARMOTH on the ground that the incumbent had not filed an eligibility oath with the Secretary of State, and because of his alleged disfranchisement under the Fourteenth Amendment, the Court decides that the act of the Governor in removing the Judge was without authority, the section of the act conferring the power of removal being unconstitutional; that Judges must be removed in the manner pointed out by the Constitution, and their eligibility must be determined judicially. The Court orders that the Judge removed by the Governor retain his office.

WASHINGTON.

Politics in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia—Senter's Prospects of Reelection—The Mexican Boundary Question—Revenue Decisions.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 1.

Ex-Supervisor NOAH, of Tennessee, who has arrived here, brings some additional news about the canvass in that State, and gives some interesting particulars relative to the respective attitudes of the two contesting parties. Mr. NOAH is of opinion that SENTER will be elected by from twenty to forty thousand majority, and says that although the Legislature will be Democratic or Conservative, it must not be inferred that the State is wholly lost to Republicanism. According to him, the Federal office-holders were almost unanimous in their support of SENTER until Mr. BOUTWELL's letter was published, which they regard as a sort of threat coercing them to vote for STOKES. It is said that they are somewhat indignant at this action of Mr. BOUTWELL, holding that they should have been allowed to decide for themselves between two avowed Republicans. The fight for the Senatorship will be quite lively, and at this date it is impossible to more than guess at the result. Mr. NOAH thinks a Republican will be elected, and that ANDREW JOHNSON has no chance whatever. He will be opposed by such men as NEAL S. BROWN. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, who is certain to be elected to the State Senate, will also be a prominent candidate, but the Republicans will hold the balance of power. EDMOND COOPER, who was *ad interim* Secretary of the Treasury under JOHNSON, will also be elected to the Senate, but he will not support his former patron. Mr. JOHNSON is very anxious to come back to Congress for very obvious reasons, but the opposition to him will prove too strong. The Old Line Whigs and the Democrats can never agree, and in the dissension between them the Republicans will stand a good chance of being able to elect their candidate. It may not be generally known that SENTER is the son of the Mr. SENTER who was formerly a member of Congress from East Tennessee, an Old Line Whig and a violent opponent of the pro-slavery State Constitution of 1835. SENTER himself is very popular, and was one of the electors at large of the State at the Chicago Convention, having voted there for GRANT and COLFAX. It is also stated that previous to the nomination, STOKES was asked to withdraw, and was offered the Senatorship on that condition, but that he declined, and thus was mainly instrumental in bringing about the present disorganization. It is charged against him that during the present canvass he has declared himself opposed to extending the suffrage in East Tennessee, while in the midland counties he avows himself in favor of enfranchising all who ask for it. In regard to the future of the State, Mr. NOAH says that when the noise and confusion of the present election are at an end, the Old Line Whigs, who cannot go with the Democrats, will of necessity fall into the Republican ranks, and a liberal Republican Administration can hold the entire State.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

In Alabama the Republicans expect to elect five out of the six Congressmen.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

The Administration has determined to use all the means at its disposal if necessary to enforce the laws in the turbulent districts in Georgia, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has refused to accept the resignation of Assessor HAYGOOD, and written to him that he will be protected from all damage by General TERRY, who is ready to increase, if necessary, the existing military force in the riotous district.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Internal Revenue Department has given several important decisions within the last few days. It has been decided that smoking tobacco manufactured from cigar chips, or navy or plug chips, is liable to a tax of 32 per cent per pound. It has also been decided that when a life estate in lands is extended by actual purchase by a tenant in remainder for an adequate and valuable consideration, the tax shall be assessed only upon the difference between such consideration and the value of the land. When, however, it is extended without any valuable consideration, the tax should be on the entire value of the property.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Judge WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, the representative on the part of the United States on the Joint Commission with Mexico, appointed to settle the boundary question and the pending claims between the two Governments, has arrived here, but the Mexican Commissioner has not yet made his appearance. CALEB CUSHING is the Attorney for Mexico, and J. HUBLEY ASHTON for the United States. A Clerk to the Commission was appointed on Saturday.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, arrived here to-day, on his way to the South.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Aug 1.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

A prominent Conservative Republican from Mississippi, who had an interview with the President on Thursday in regard to political affairs in that State, informed the President that the only desire of the Conservative Republicans was neutrality on the part of the Administration in the approaching election. The President is represented as replying that he wished for the success of the party which would in good faith carry out the Reconstruction acts, ratify the Fifteenth Article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and give protection to life and property in Mississippi. He wanted to know whether the former enemies of the Government were acting in good faith in their present professions of loyalty, and said that this would soon be ascertained in part by the action of the Conservative Republicans in Virginia. If they were acting in good faith, he would be glad to have not only the intelligence and influence of that State, but of the South generally, in support of his Administration. The President inquired at what time the Conservative Republicans would nominate their candidates, and when informed that it would probably be about the 1st of September, he replied that he would see what kind of a ticket they would put in the field, and his action would be influenced more or less by subsequent events and the course of affairs in the South. He added that he desired to see the payment of the public debt secured, and the integrity and honor of the nation rendered inviolate, and when this was accomplished he would be satisfied.

EXCHANGE AND PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The books at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency show that the amount of ten-forty bonds exchanged for five-twenties, under the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, has reached $6,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase $2,000,000 of five-twenties a week during the month of August, the first purchase to be made Wednesday, Aug. 4. These purchases are in addition to the purchase for the sinking fund of $1,000,000 of bonds on alternate weeks.

TAX ON BONDS IN EUROPE.

Several prominent members of Congress recently in Washington have expressed themselves in favor of collecting the income tax on Government bonds held in Europe, to be deducted on presentation of the coupons of the bonds at the Treasury. They assert that it would be just to the holders here who now pay the tax, while foreigners have thus far escaped it. A bill has already been prepared for this purpose, and will be introduced immediately on meeting next session.

SUSPENSION FROM OFFICE.

The President has suspended from office — STEWART, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, but not for political reasons.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement, to be published to-morrow, will show a further reduction of about $7,000,000.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury left Washington to-night for Groton, Mass., to be absent probably two weeks.

End of the Miners' Strike at White Pine—The Fires in the Woods of Washington Territory—The Fisheries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Aug. 1.

The strike of the miners at White Pine has ended, and the members of the Union go to work to-morrow at reduced wages.

Fire is still raging in the woods throughout Washington Territory, causing immense damage.

Another cargo of 36,000 codfish has arrived from Choumagin Island. Unfavorable reports are received from these grounds. Many vessels had departed in search of more favorable localities. No reports have yet been received from the Ochotsk fisheries.

White Sulphur Springs—Mr. Peabody's Health—Late Arrivals.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sunday, Aug. 1.

Mr. PEABODY's health is improving.

General Simon B. Buckner, of Louisville; General A. P. Lawton, of Georgia; General Magruder, of Baltimore; General Lilly, of Virginia; Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana; Hon. Jere. Morton, of Virginia; Professor Allan, of Virginia; Colonel Simmes, of North Carolina; L. M. Cole, of Baltimore; Admiral Smith, Surgeon-General Barnes, the family of the Prussian Minister at Washington, and the French Consuls at Charleston and Savannah, have arrived here.

Slight Accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Several Ladies Injured.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sunday, Aug. 1.

The rear coach on the Eastern bound train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was thrown off the track yesterday morning near Joy Depot. The ladies' car turned a complete somersault. Four ladies were injured, but none seriously, though one lady's arm was broken. The brakeman, who jumped off the train, had his back broken.

Fatal Results of a Druggist's Mistake in Baltimore—Revenue Frauds.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, July 31.

A fatal case of poisoning occurred in this city last evening by the administration of a dose of poison put up by a druggist through mistake. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that death was caused by a dose of aqua ammonia, administered through the gross carelessness of the apothecary. The prescription by the physician called for aqua cinnamon.

A number of cases of violation of the Revenue laws, by selling cigars from boxes not properly stamped, have been before the United States Commissioner this week. In nearly all the cases the parties have been held to await the action of the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at the September term.

Chinese Labor—Chinese Merchants on the Way to New-York.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, July 21.

The laborers working on the railroad bridge, building across the Mississippi River at Omaha, by Mr. BOOMER, having struck, an agent has been dispatched to San Francisco to get Chinese to take their places.

A dispatch from JOS. MEDILL, of the Chicago commercial party, dated at Toano yesterday, says the party have with them two wealthy Chinese merchants, doing business in San Francisco. They will spend a week in Chicago, and then proceed to New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. Their object is to make business acquaintances. They speak, read and write English.

Murders in Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, Sunday, Aug. 1.

A man named BENNETT, from Ithaca, was found about a mile from Owego, this morning, in an insensible condition, having been hit on the head with stones or a club. He still lives, but cannot survive. From all appearances he was knocked down and robbed. No arrests have yet been made, but the Police are working up the case.

FREDERICK STRADER was, on Saturday, committed to jail, charged with causing the death of the infant child of a servant in his family. Miss MARY DELL THEYER, the servant, was also committed as accessory to the murder.

The Crops in Western New-York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, July 31.

Notwithstanding more rain has fallen this year than on an average for the past ten years, the prospects for the crops were never better in this section. The wheat yield is expected to be one-third larger than usual, and an enormous hay crop will be harvested, should the weather hold fair long enough.

Death of a Former Rebel Officer in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, July 31.

Colonel THOMAS P. AUGUST, a prominent lawyer, died this morning. He was an officer in the Mexican war, and Colonel of the Fifth Virginia Confederate Regiment during the civil war, and a former State Senator from this District.

A Brilliant Meteor at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 1.

At 7:40 o'clock to-night (broad daylight) a meteor of unusual size and brilliancy shot from the northeast to the southwest, emitting sparks of fire.

The Interest on the Virginia Debt.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 30.

We stated yesterday that the State authorities would commence paying the one per cent. interest on registered bonds Aug. 15. It has been since determined to commence their payment five days earlier, and the Second Auditor of Virginia, Major S. A. PORTER, now authorizes us, officially, to say that he will proceed on the 10th of August next, to pay one per cent. on account of interest on the old registered stock, which was payable 1st of January last, and as soon as the new coupons can be prepared, about the 20th of August next, the like amount will be paid on January, 1869, coupons of old issue.

A Circus in a Storm—Several Persons Injured.

From the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald, July 29.

The storm which visited this city last night was one of unprecedented fury, although no serious damage was sustained. Hail fell with the torrents of rain, and the wind blew such a hurricane that fears were entertained that much damage would be done the fruit. The storm came from the southwest, and struck the river above the city, where it spent its fury along the stream. About 8 o'clock, with the swiftness of a tornado, it swept over Wellsville, blowing down trees and doing considerable damage to the fruit. Noyes' Circus, exhibiting at the time, suffered considerable damage. The wind tore the canvass to shreds, blew out the lights and produced a scene of the utmost consternation. Women and children screamed, horses snorted and the audience rushed panic stricken from the inclosure. WILLIE COOK, the favorite bare-back rider, was in the ring at the time, and had his arm broken by a fall from a frightened animal. A lady in the audience on one of the upper seats was thrown to the ground, breaking her shoulder blade. A number of other persons were more or less injured. The circus company went back to Pittsburg this morning for repairs. The old canvass was so badly torn as to be utterly worthless.

NEW-YORK ARCHITECTURE.

How Our Mansions and Tenement-Houses are Built.

Palaces of the Last Generation the Hovels of To-day.

Cost of Houses—Rates of Rents—The French Apartment Plan.

It is marvelous to contemplate the architectural developments of this great Metropolis which are advancing more and more toward the goal of taste that characterize a high state of civilization. This fact, however, must be taken into consideration, that the number of affluent people is vastly increasing, and the wealth of a reputed Crœsus of forty years ago, would hardly be deemed as more than a moderate income nowadays, and therefore residences of a more palatial character are in constant demand. So if our millionaire of to-day builds an elegant substantial mansion, and after a few years discovers he is out of the pale of the *élite*, he will find a number of rising people who keep on the outskirts of the upper ten thousand, ready and willing to give him a fair and remunerative price for his dwelling. This is one of the reasons why we are increasing in architectural excellence and builders are erecting more substantial dwellings than they have within the last twenty years, when flimsy structures that would disgrace the nomads of an Indian village were put up and called residences. If, therefore, a better price can be obtained, after serving its owner's purpose, for the good old-fashioned house, where more money went into the masonry than on gingerbread furniture and gilded nick-nacks, why attempt again to raise such structures? Even people who have, as GOLDSMITH says, "just stepped into title and large fortunes," must at times get tired of meretricious glitter and desire to live in houses where the repairs in a few years will amount at least to something less than half the cost price. There is no excuse for not building good houses, for it is astonishing how the demand for houses in this City and vicinity still continues. We are assured by competent real estate agents that if 1,000 good houses on the French style could have been built within the month of April, they could all be rented in ten days' time after being made habitable. Thus we see that New-York, great as she is, is, after all, a mere infant compared with what she shall be when she begins to attain to something like her inevitable destiny. She is a hive that always swarms. When the war came, every one predicted that the grass would grow on the streets of the Metropolis. The loss of the Southern trade would, it was supposed, deprive her of her chief support. But the event proved that this City prospered amazingly all through the war, and that rents kept going up constantly, owing to the pressure of population. The croakers also said that peace would speedily depopulate the overgrown city, and thus force prices down; but with peace came a greater rush of population than ever, and prices went still higher. The fact is, its imperial destiny, as the central city of the world, the great exchange mart for three continents, will always make New-York crowded, no matter how many houses are built. The time is not far distant when all the City below Twenty-third-street will be one vast mass of warehouses. Population will be driven off the lower portion of the island by the pressure of wholesale trade, we mean the upper tendom, of course, as in a previous article we gave it as a speculation that the Battery and the First Ward were rapidly filling up with tenement-houses. While this transition process is going on rents will continue to be enormous. The only hope for cheap houses is in the increase of railroad facilities to get out of the City, and the cheapening of fares, so as to put suburban houses within reach of the people of moderate means. The high rents have one curious social effect. It is in compelling almost every one but the affluent, who must live on the island, and who want a whole house, to keep boarders. There must be 10,000 so-called private houses in this City which are really boarding-houses. This state of things creates competition for boarders, and the result is that board is very cheap in this City, compared, that is, with rents. Notwithstanding all this encouragement to put up good buildings on this island, it would seem as if some of the narrow-minded blockheads of builders wanted to wreak their misanthropic vengeance on the public by putting up cheap brown-stone nuisances of one uniform pattern, only relieved by a sort of architectural *delirium tremens*, where variegated bricks make up a kind of mosaic front, such as adorns some of our churches, the Corn Exchange and the National Academy. The interiors are on a par with the exteriors, and within our recollection buildings in this City have tumbled down from roof to cellar without a warning, killing and maiming those within and in the vicinity. Look what scores crumble to atoms at the first breath of a fire; the long list of martyrs of the Fire Department is sufficient memorial. To rectify all this we must use more seasoned lumber, and capitalists had much better have the work done by days' labor than by contract system, which bears the same resemblance that a first-class tailor's work does to the slop-manufactured of Chatham-street. Time will come when reformation in building will be as much a necessity as the economizing of room, for which our architects have so high a reputation, as all the modern improvements and comforts can now be found even in the smallest houses. Let us, however, give the following hint to capitalists for the purpose of inducing some improvement of the land left us by insatiate commerce for dwellings. We want steam roads to utilize completely the land contiguous to Central Park, but as these take years to build, why do not our large capitalists make the most of the land below Fifty-ninth-street? It is well known that there is surface enough to house three millions of people comfortably—nay, sumptuously—on that part of the island which lies below the lower end of Central Park. Not only so, but, at the same time, accommodations could be afforded for ten times the amount of wholesale and retail business now transacted. The land is not utilized. Look at the Eighth and Ninth Wards, most of which is within a gunshot of the costliest property on the island, yet which is to-day cumbered with wretched two-story tenements, unfit for decent human beings to live in, and now wholly useless for purposes of commerce. If it were possible for a huge corporation to buy up those two wards just as they stand, and improve them as they could be improved, the money invested would increase tenfold in ten years. As it is not possible, with our property laws, to buy up whole wards, the next best thing would be to get sections of wards or streets. What a splendid speculation it would be, for instance, for some Company to buy the whole length of Hudson and Varick streets, with the streets running between. This section could soon be made to contain some of the choicest property in the City. But let us return to our subject.

REHABILITATION.

One of the curious features about New-York is the constant changes which are going on in different parts of the City. At one time a location is pleasant and even fashionable, and in a few years, presto! change—it has become degraded and almost uninhabitable by certain classes. Twenty-five years ago the *élite* of New-York lived in the lower end of Greenwich-street and near the Battery; now that locality has been given over to lager-beer saloons and sailors' boarding-houses. Less than twenty years since the neighborhood of St. John's Park was full of charming residences, but look at it now—the noble Park itself is a large freight-house, and the surroundings tenement-houses and saloons. Washington Parade Ground, which has so long resisted innovation, is doomed, and in less than two years Fifth-avenue will be extended through it. The same process of innovation has commenced in the Second-avenue, which at one time promised to be the great fashionable avenue in the City. Nor is this all. When once steam roads are built up to Westchester County we may expect a marked change in Fifth-avenue and Murray Hill. The *crême de la crême* of our fashionables who live there will find new homes on the upper end of this island, especially on the northwest side, while the lower end of Westchester County will be given over to charming residences for our wealthier citizens. We confidently predict that in fifteen years Murray Hill will be mainly devoted to the keeping of boarding-houses. But why should not this rehabilitation of the waste places of the Metropolis go on scientifically and according to rule, rather than fitfully and accidentally as now? As we have already observed, large companies should be organized to buy intrinsically valuable but now neglected parts of the city, and make those localities what they should be. See what enormous dividends could be made by a company that could buy all the streets between Broadway and Varick and replace the most of the present houses by stores and residences worthy of the City. We have no Emperor here to rebuild New-York as Paris was rebuilt and beautified, and this work must be done, if done at all, by a series of great corporations. Here is a chance for some capitalists to take the lead in this really public-spirited and philanthropic as well as lucrative enterprise.

LUXURY IN ARCHITECTURE.

Nothing denotes more greatly a nation's advancement in civilization than the ornate and improved style of its architecture, and the erection of palatial private residences. In the first particular we are unfortunately too imitative a people, as the long rows of buildings to be found everywhere too plainly attest by their wearisome uniformity and a sterility of ornament, that the exigencies of increased population gave them existence. Time is, however, making material changes, as the possessors of mammoth fortunes having long invested in property for the handsome percentage it returned, are now commencing to gratify their tastes, irrespective of such pecuniary considerations. Mr. A. T. STEWART has led the prospective parties into new fields of domestic architecture, by the erection of a costly private residence of a somewhat different style from the conventional brown-stone houses, to dwell out of which we have long considered to be utterly incompatible with true gentility. Mr. ASTOR is coming to his support, and is now putting up three private dwellings, which are to cost the handsome sum of $150,000 each. We also hear of several more millionaires who are loosening their purse-strings and devoting surplus funds in beautifying the City. This is as it should be, for is it high time that our nomad people be permanently located. Even our wealthiest families are too much given to change of homes, and consequently to inhabit houses where they feel they take up a mere temporary residence. The delightful associations that linger around the "happy homes of England" are entirely foreign to this City, and those many comforts and adornments of art, which can only possibly be found in homes long in the possession of the same family, are very rare except in New-England, for the transition state of the features of the city, and our destructive system of frequent moving often compels an entire change of furniture. This disposition for building substantial, handsome homes marks a new epoch, and though the absence of laws of entail and primogeniture may eventually cause the sale of such homestead, by the necessity of partition, still there is a very convenient and popular way of keeping a mansion for some time in the family, by leaving it to the grand-children. There is little danger yet of the following aphorism of Dr. JOHNSON becoming applicable to this City: "He that has built for use till use is supplied, must begin to build for vanity, and extend his plan to the utmost power of human performance, that he may not be soon reduced to form another wish." Let vanity have its fling, we are too practical a people to permit it to ruin us as it has done the ambitious Venetians, whose marble palaces, though involving the owner's ruin, have yet made that charming city the architectural wonder of the world.

COST OF BUILDING.

The following is a table of the cost of erecting houses in this city. The items in the erection of one of our first-class houses in the avenues in a fashionable quarter may be thus enumerated:

Corner lot, (average price)		$35,000
Brown-stone house:		
Masonry work	$18,000	
Carpentering	10,000	
Plumbing	2,000	
Marble mantels, Tiles for hall, &c.	1,500	
Furnace	1,000	
Architect's charges	1,500	40,000
Total for house and lot		$75,000

The front of a house like this in brown stone or Philadelphia brick, costs about $6,000, but in marble, of which very few private dwellings are made, $16,000, while Collaburgh brick would only be about $2,000. The average price paid for first-class dwellings throughout the City is $50,000. A good tenement of six stories costs about $30,000, and the ordinary dwellings of this class from $15,000 to $18,000.

THE TENEMENT HOUSES

on the East Side are a class of property with which one would like to have as little to do as possible, yet a glance at their present position as regards rent may not be uninteresting. The general average of their monthly rental during the past few years is ascertained, from a careful inquiry, to be about as follows:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Store, with back room	$15	$25	$30
First floor, front	17	20	22
First floor, back	13	14	17
Second floor, front	10	10	12
Second floor, back	10	10	12

And so in proportion, the top rooms on the sixth floor fetching from $7 to $8 a month, both front and back. It appears, however, from all we can learn, that these prices can no longer be maintained, and the landlords of tenement property will have to recede a point or two.

NUMBER OF TENEMENT-HOUSES.

It is an indisputable fact that over one-half of the population of our City live in tenement-houses, and we see on every side, and at every turn of every street, the multitudinous tenement-houses, blockading every avenue and byway of our great and growing City. There are generally from two to four families on a floor, averaging from 80 to 100 persons under the same roof, and in some cases one roof shelters as many as 300 to 500. Probably two-thirds of this class of our population inhabit the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, where scarcely any other dwellings are seen than rows upon rows of large tenement-houses, reaching almost into the clouds, and peopled all with the "bone and sinew" of the country.

The suburbs, environs and district of New-York contain a population of about 2,400,000 people, half of whom are compelled to live on an annual income not exceeding from $1,000 to $1,200, and one-fourth on yearly earnings below $1,000. There are no less than 100,000 mechanics of all branches in New-York proper, whose average wages do not exceed $20 per week. These, with their families, comprise a population of from 300,000 to 350,000 souls, being among the most thrifty, industrious and respectable class of our inhabitants. A special census shows the following results:

Number of tenement-houses	12,347
Population proper	379,281
Cellar population	22,085

Particular investigation—a point of most vital interest—was made in reference to the number of cubic feet of air allowed the respective inmates. The facts elicited upon this point were summed up as follows:

No. of Cubic Feet.	Houses.	Population.
From 100 to 300	1,909	62,969
From 300 to 400	3,030	102,348
From 400 to 500	2,569	73,751
From 500 to 600	1,461	63,342
From 600 to 700	1,100	31,752
From 700 to 800	798	22,291
From 800 to 1,000	1,286	25,868

There is, however, a change coming over the tenement-houses, as a very large portion of the parties who heretofore have lived only in hired houses, but who have now risen to the *status* of real-estate owners, are commencing to reside in Brooklyn on the cheap lots, where a number of moderately-priced houses have recently been erected. The putting into operation of the South Side Railroad on Long Island, and the laying out of towns in New-Jersey, is attracting a number of the poorer classes. Upon some of the lots sold during the Winter and early Spring modest but comfortable tenements have been erected, and the month of May found them occupied by whilom tenants in New-York, but now owners of these suburban residences.

FRENCH HOUSES FOR NEW-YORK.

The present exigencies of living and housekeeping in New-York are such that thousands of families of moderate incomes find it impossible to live here in the comfort and elegance to which, from their position and education, they have been accustomed, and they are therefore obliged to seek country homes, depriving themselves of the pleasures and attractions of society, and of all public amusements, rather than live here cramped, cabined and confined in boarding-houses and hotels. To such families, and to all who wish to live in comfort without spending a fortune in house rent, furniture and servants, the idea of a house built on the French apartment plan must offer a cheerful prospect of ease and economy without stint or deprivation. To begin such an arrangement in New-York, it will be necessary to have the first houses constructed in a good and fashionable locality, to have them handsomely built and decorated in order to attract the well-to-do class of people. Young married people would be particularly glad to find such houses in the City. Here, a young man who has perhaps not a very large business income may find the delights of home. In Paris the young people always live "high up," generally in the same house of which the young lady's family occupy the first floor; so that although the wife has a house and home to herself, she is not removed from the advice and assistance of her family. To the owner of a New-York house on the French plan the accumulated rents of eight or ten families would, unquestionably, pay a handsome percentage on his investment. On the French plan the ground apartments, large enough to hold a large family, with fine drawing-rooms and every convenience of space and handsome arrangements, should not cost over $3,000 a year, and the smaller ones, equally handsome and well appointed, might be profitably leased at from $1,000 or less to $2,500, according to position. Of the economy of room there can be no doubt, since at least twice as large a number of families and three or four times as many individuals could be accommodated on a given piece of ground as at present. The economy of house rent would also be indisputable, when one pays only for such rooms as one occupies. These houses being constructed to accommodate six or eight families, are divided into apartments of various sizes, so that a family of two or three persons can have a handsome house without paying for a single unoccupied room. And yet a family of nine persons can find plenty of room in the "ground apartments" with less expense than in one of our twenty-five feet front houses. A gentleman in Brooklyn, borrowing the idea of the French tenement-house, and making such alterations and improvements upon it as the different manners of our people and their mode of living rendered necessary, has recently engaged in the construction of model tenement-houses in that City, which are now nearly completed, and which appear to furnish the needed answer to the query—Where will the coming man live? They comprise three buildings, located in Stanton-street, between Johnson and Tillary—one of 120 feet front on Stanton-street, and two in rear, running at right angles from the front building (one at each side) back sixty-five feet, and inclosing a court sixty-five feet square, which is entered through a covered way from Stanton-street. The first and second floors of the front houses are furnished for a single tenement, and consist of six rooms, three on each floor, finished in first-class style, windows in every room, heater, kitchen, stationary wash tubs, boiler, and all the modern conveniences, besides bath-room and pantries. No communication is possible between any of them and any other part of the building, each being a separate and distinct establishment, complete in every respect. Two of these houses have no hallway, simply a vestibule, the room being taken up by the archway.

OUR FINE HOUSES.

The elegance and costliness of the dwellings of the wealthy inhabitants of any city may usually be taken as a fair index of its wealth. In all large cities a certain portion seems to have been set apart for the residences of the "upper ten," and whenever this class is more than usually well to do, more than ordinarily handsome houses are to be found. New-York does not differ from other places in this respect, for in the Empire City as many, if not more, handsome dwellings can be found than in any city of equal size in the Old World. The great centres, of course, are Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues—the three most fashionable avenues of Gotham; but these thoroughfares do not by any means contain all the fine houses, nor does all the wealthy portion of the population dwell upon them. Between Twenty-third-street and Fortieth-street, upon the cross streets, may be found a large number of noble mansions, inhabited by well-known prominent citizens. The most fashionable portion of these streets, as is well known, lies between Sixth and Lexington avenues, between which limits both sides of the various thoroughfares are full of fine dwellings. As brown-stone houses are fashionable elsewhere, so are they prevalent upon these streets, and as the style of architecture differs but little, no especial house or houses could be marked out. A number of the houses are brick with brown-stone trimmings, and are usually of a solid, substantial appearance. In 1850 there were few houses above Madison-square, and lots were then worth from $5,000 to $6,000, and on the Fifth-avenue, from $4,500 to $5,000. In thirty years these lots have increased to $80,000 each, and before another decade they will have appreciated fully 200 per cent., as the requirements of business become more extended.

A Mayor Applied to for Protection Against Witches.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, July 30.

PETER ROLLIS, a well-appearing Frenchman, put in an appearance at the Mayor's Office yesterday, weary and careworn, covered with dust, staff in hand and with all his possessions tied up carefully in a yellow cotton handkerchief. There was every indication that he had traveled many a mile with no definite purpose in mind. He came in, however, in a business-like way and stated his case promptly. He was much troubled by witches, he said. They annoyed him in a hundred ways. They attacked him out near Reynoldsburg, and he had quite a struggle with them. He asked the interference of His Honor, the Mayor, and that such official action be taken as would rid him of these witches and their influence.

The man had a good eye and face, unlike that of a maniac, and yet there was evidence of "something wrong." The Mayor, humoring the fancy of the man, said, "We will protect you, Sir," and writing a few words on a piece of paper, to the effect that COTTON MATHER being played out, any one practicing witchcraft would be fined double rates, attached seals in green and red, and handed it to the stranger. ROLLIS scanned it closely, expressed the opinion that it would save him further trouble, spoke his thanks, and fully relieved, walked away.

ON THE COAST OF LONG ISLAND.

Good English—Sea Bathing—Sand—Clam Fritters—Old Families—Some Historical and Geological Investigations—The Plain—The Railways—South Side and North Side, &c., &c., &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SOUTH SIDE, LONG ISLAND, Wednesday, July 28, 1869.

LONG ISLAND ENGLISH.

Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE, three or four years ago, in one of his "Yankee" letters to the London *Spectator*, diverged from the usual path of his correspondence to describe a trip he had made down Long Island. He found many things to admire—the simplicity and good-breeding of the people, their skill in domestic cookery; but what particularly struck him was the purity of their spoken English. Mr. WHITE, we all know, has an ear quick to catch the melody of good English, for was it not he who discovered the "vocal velvet" of the fair British blondes? The Long Islanders, therefore, have reason to plume themselves over praise from such an authority. For myself, however, I must confess I have never been able to discover any very broad separation between the English of Long Island and that of other fairly intelligent Middle State communities. It is far better, it is true, than the *patois* of New-Jersey, but it is not very different from the speech of regions where New-England influence has been modified by that of the slow and solid Dutchman.

A NEW-ENGLAND COLONY.

Some of the most energetic and moulding forces of the island came from New-England. Very early in the history of the country a Puritan colony had settled here. What brought them, in the way of natural allurements, it is hard to imagine, unless it was fish. Fish, it is known, were at the foundation of many a Puritan colony. Either the colonists had an instinctive appreciation of the necessity of phosphorus to feed their active brains, or they found that the sea was more fruitful than the stubborn soil upon which they builded their new homes. Where they landed on Long Island they could not hope to make much out of the ground, for that was little more than a sand-heap upon which they pitched their tents and erected their church and school. But fish there were in abundance, and swelling surf, and a kindlier climate than that of Cape Ann or Plymouth. Moreover, with energy and patience, they were soon able to chop away the scrub forest, and lay out farms, from which they could raise corn and wheat enough to make an extra course along with their fish and clams and oysters.

"OLD FAMILIES" OF LONG ISLAND.

At the south side of Long Island you meet many an old family directly descended from these early Puritan settlers. Indeed, I know of no other part of the country where there are to be found more perfect genealogies. At the eastern end of the island are landholders who can show you deeds of their land dating back more than a century. These families have clung to their ancestral soil, have frequently intermarried, and have lived a quiet and unambitious life. The sons have sometimes gone to sea, but have come back sooner or later to settle down in the old house. The War of the Revolution and of 1812 carried off some, for they have always been a patriotic people. The rebellion absorbed more, the graves of many of these filling the quiet burying-grounds, and their martial equipments, laid aside, hanging conspicuous in the old houses. But the communities have been quite fixed in character, and apparently well content with their narrow island home. As the result of intermarriages there are some names which you constantly meet all along the South Side and to a less extent on the North Side. It will be strange, if you travel far, if you do not encounter a Howell or a Post or a Halsey or a Terry, and several other names I could mention. You see them constantly on sign-boards of shops and on the doors of taverns. If you are on the lookout for a Summer boarding place, you cannot fail to come across one or the other even of the four names I have given, borne by the masters or mistresses of farm-houses and hotels. And, if my own experience is of any value, you will in nine cases out of ten find it altogether safe to trust yourself to the hospitality of a landlord bearing any one of these patronymics.

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPING THEIR SPECIALTY.

For, the keeping of sea-side boarding-houses is the specialty of the respectable South Side Long Islander. He prepares for the duty; he is not above it; he is simply equal to it; and you may be sure he has had long experience in the performance of it. He is a first-rate judge of clams, and an expert in cooking them. Fish he knows so well as to leave little worth the learning. So altogether the South Side Long Islander is a very important factor in our American civilization. If he doesn't always speak Mr. WHITE's pure English, he at least is quite sure to be courteous and self-respecting.

A HALF-MADE ISLAND.

Nature, herself, did not originally do much for Long Island, except to barely create it. Indeed, it may be called an infant island, which was discovered and peopled before it had been fairly weaned. It is plainly of comparatively recent birth, and therefore one is unreasonable who expects too much of it. There is a "backbone," as it is called, running through it, one hundred miles of length, but it is not a very strong one, and the land on either side is the deposit of the sea, thrown up during the most recent periods of geological history. I do not pretend to be a HUGH MILLER or a Dr. NEWBERRY, but I have eyes, and I have seen other lands, and I see that Long Island is different from most of them. Without taking the trouble to go about with spade and hammer and pick-ax, anybody can readily see that this long neighbor of ours is, as I have said, one of the infant children of our prolific mother Nature. With the exception of the "back bone" it is one vast sand bank. Rocks are almost unknown. I remember the stage drivers pointing out one or two smooth boulders, too evidently washed by the sea waves to need a geologist's attestation of the fact, and speaking of them as the curiosities of the road. And I have ridden on that road and a dozen others for many miles, and have never encountered a stone much larger than my fist, and not many of those.

THE PLAIN.

No one who has never ridden through the "Plain," as it is called, has any idea of what monotonous and desolate riding is. This plain is a vast stretch of flat country, occupying a large share of the surface of the island. It is simply a heap of sand. The horses struggle through sand just about as white as that of a sea-beach. The wheels of the stages sink into it for several inches, and if it be hot weather, the dogs yell with the pain of their burned feet as they run over it. The roads are, to the eye uninstructed by long experience, indistinguishable one from another. They are always sandy, always lined on either side by an even growth of scrub trees, and one looks in vain for houses or other landmarks in miles of travel over them. It is bewildering to the stranger to come to some of the cross-roads. A dozen different roads will cross one another, every one showing the same white sand and the same fringe of scrub oaks. But the inhabitants drive on with perfect confidence, and always succeed in arriving at their destinations somehow or other, though they take a good while in doing it. A good sample drive for the uninitiated would be from say Riverhead to Quogue. It is a distance of eight or ten miles. When you have traveled it you have got a new experience of nature. At the outskirts of the plain you will see fields of corn and wheat growing in earth white and firm as the sand of the sea-beach whither you are going. Now and again your nose will be greeted by the perfume of decaying fish laid on as manure. But between these patches of cultivated land your horses must wearily work along through finely triturated sand, with no more evidences of human life and civilization about them than there were in the pre-Adamite world. Indeed the drive always suggests to me the probable appearance of a half-done world. Deer grass, whortleberries, scrub oak, and other vegetation, that witnesses the poorest quality of soil, grow here, but nothing else. Now I do not mean to run down the Plain; I should not choose it as a place of residence, though I have no doubt that the Chinese or science will some day make fertile fields of all these miles of underbrush; yet I enjoy driving through it, especially with the prospect ahead of a magnificent beach and the rolling surf of the broad Atlantic, and a hearty, well-cooked supper at one of the farm-house hotels that line the shore.

BAD COMMUNICATIONS.

The misfortune of Long Island has been its means of communication. The Long Island Railway runs through the centre of the island—its stations the merest hamlets after passing Jamaica, and until you come to Riverhead, and to get anywhere it has always been necessary to take a stage drive through this plain. The South Side Road, recently laid, runs down the island about fifty miles, though it ought to be extended fifty miles further to have any revolutionary effect, and has been of great service.

But there is needed also, and equally, a North Side Road, which necessity has been only partly met by a branch of the Long Island Railway to Northport. To reach Setauket and Port Jefferson, for instance, a stage drive of from two to three hours, beside railway travel, is required, and yet these towns are only about fifty miles from New-York. It is now proposed to run a steamer from the latter part across the Sound to Bridgeport, to connect with the New-Haven Railway, which road promises to encourage the enterprise by low fares. As it is at present these towns must suffer materially in their business interests by the miserable state of the communications. It is probably this difficulty of getting anywhere which makes the Long Islanders a peculiar people. Except as a tourist, eager for new experiences, I should myself go without a good deal rather than drive frequently through these miles of sandy roads.

A VIRGIN COUNTRY.

But we are not looking at Long Island as economists. We are simply people who propose to utilise it for our own amusement. We do not care to have our quiet quarters disturbed by a great irruption of New-Yorkers in search of sea-bathing, so we selfishly bless Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK and the Long Island Railway, and enjoy our pleasant sea-side life and the moderate prices which numerous and swift railways would speedily elevate. Here, within fifty miles of New-York, deer still roam. It is true, there are not many of them, for they have been hunted almost out of existence; but, if the present Game law is observed, as it seems to be, certainly with reference to deer, and Mr. CHARLICK retains his supremacy over Long Island, the day is not far distant when we shall not need to travel way up to the Adirondacks for our deer-stalking, but shall get it in some sort in this flat country at our doors. I fear, however, to give the gay hunter any false hopes. The probabilities all are that Long Island is to be regenerated. Mr. STEWART has commenced at Hempstead, and his success will send the tide of utilitarian civilization far down the island, and the deer, game laws or no game laws, will be crowded out of his familiar pasturing grounds.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

The New-Yorker who asks good sea-bathing will find it in abundance and at numerous places on the South Side. Coney Island we all know. It is at the extreme western end of Long Island, and separated from it by only a narrow strip of water. Next comes Rockaway Beach, also much frequented by New-Yorkers who cannot or think they cannot find time to go further for their plunge into the salt water. Then come Jones Beach and Oak Beach; then the Great South Bay, and off it that narrow ribbon of sand called Fire Island. On the bay is Islip. Both of these seaside places are favorite resorts. The Great South Bay is admirably adapted for sailing and yachting and it offers many attractions to the fisherman. Islip has several fine hotels, and the name of STELLENWERF is famous among hosts. Fire Island, for sea bathing, is almost unequaled. You are fairly anchored out at sea, and you breathe the fresh salt air in all its purity. Here the hotels are always crowded, and crowded with very pleasant people to meet, and the beach is gay with bathers. The South Side Road has brought the island close to our doors, and, as a consequence, it must hereafter be more frequented than ever. At the eastern end of the Great South Bay is Bellport, a town of a charming maritime appearance. Here a son of the Islip STELLENWERF keeps an excellent hotel, and the white painted houses that line the principal streets suggest the homes of retired mariners. Here and there a figure-head of some retired ship ornaments the front yard of some retired seaman. Clam shells take the place of pebbles, and in the quiet bay rest numberless boats and yachts. A little further on, on the bay of the same name, is Moriches, where the TERRYS keep pleasant houses, and the inhabitants generally, as all along this coast of Long Island, seem to have an hereditary aptitude for the management of Summer boarders and for the making of clam fritters. The specialty of Long Island, be it known, is clam fritters—and a very good specialty it is. After Moriches we come to Westhampton, Queck, Ketchaboneck and Quogue clustered together, and all of them, especially the last, old-time resorts, which we who are along in life remember as frequented in the days of our youth. Here nearly every other person you meet is named either HOWELL or HALSEY, and the names are synonymous with good fare. A neck of land takes you to the outer ocean beach, which is an admirable one for bathing, while back of the house is a wooded country with trees of really fine growth, and roads which have loam enough on them to make them pleasant for driving. Taking all things together, just hereabouts is one of the finest sea-side places in the country. The hotels—they are rather large farm-houses than hotels—are removed about half a mile or so from the beach, and are shaded. This is an advantage which those can appreciate who have tired of the glare and monotony of a barren stretch of sandy beach, but it is partly counterbalanced by the greater distance to the surf, though the boarding-house keepers are always ready to convey their guests thither. Beyond are Southampton and Easthampton, and the latter is especially frequented. It is well up toward the eastern extremity of the island, and has a fine beach and boarding-houses, marked by the same characteristics as those which distinguish South Side boarding-houses generally. The trouble about these latter places—that is, those from Westhampton eastward—is the difficulty of access. The route is to Riverhead by Long Island Railway—seventy-five miles—thence by stage eight or ten miles across the Plain, through sand and sand, and by scrub oaks, to the welcome lights of the houses. But the traveler, when he reaches his journey's end, if he is fond of the sea, is not apt to be discontent, but soon forgets the toils of the journey.

ON THE NORTH SIDE,

commencing at the eastern end, is Orient Point, a very desirable and frequented resort, and then follows Greenport, which offers fine facilities for boating, yachting and bathing. Then you pass a line of towns on the Sound, none of which offer much room for notice or many inducements to visitors, until you come to Port Jefferson, which is not a remarkably attractive place, though the bay is a beautiful one, indeed the finest on the North Side. Near by is Setauket, where ROBERT BONNER has been wont to spend August, and also young Mr. TOUSEY, of the American News Company, besides other well-known New-Yorkers. It is a pleasant town. Then you come to Oyster Bay, Huntington, Glen Cove, and so pass into the East River, and are home again at New-York.

VIATOR.

A Negro Preacher Shot in the Pulpit.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press & Times, July 2.

A gentleman who passed through Carthage Sunday last, learned while there that a negro preacher named TOM MCCLELLAND, while holding a meeting in a church on Defeated Creek, some six miles from Carthage, last Saturday night, was brutally murdered. He was praying with a number of mourners at the "altar," or "anxious seat," when four men in disguise rushed in upon him and shot him dead. It is reported that two other negroes were wounded. There is no clue as yet to the assassins. TOM was much esteemed as a negro of good character. MCCLELLAND, for a year past, had been making speeches for universal suffrage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The American Woman's Home.* By CATHARINE E. BEECHER and HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. 12mo. (New-York: J. B. FORD & Co.) Here we have another installment of popular instruction from that family of "brains" which old Dr. LYMAN BEECHER was father of. How it happens that the instincts of the BEECHERS lead them to irradiate the common things of every-day life with their peculiar genius, instead of busying themselves to find new topics and strange fields of intellectual labor, we do not know. Fortunately, that is the fact, and to this gifted family the world owes much, in the fact that they know how to discover new meanings in old and hackneyed themes; to make the homely things of life show their bright sides; to simplify many of the complicated problems of humanity by the rule of a strong common sense which ignores traditions and studies nature, direct; to sympathize with both the joys and woes of the world and to apply to both the living principles of Christian philosophy; and finally, to pour the light of a poetic and happy temperament over all. This is the work they delight in: and in the solid and handsome volume above mentioned, we find a peculiarly apt illustration of their style of doing things.

The book might be called a housekeeper's manual of first principles. The table of contents discloses a remarkable variety of topics, from the planning and building of a house, its proper ventilation, furnishing and decoration, (in modes which cleverly combine the charms of beauty with the conveniences of economy,) to the best ways of living, so as to secure comfort and true happiness. The care of health, in all its moods and tenses, even from infancy to old age; healthful food and drinks, with significant hints for good cooking; personal cleanliness and clothing; the regulation of the household as to rising, good manners, good temper, habits of order, giving in charity, the management of young children, home amusements and social duties; sewing, fires and lights; the care of rooms, yards, gardens, plants, flowers, fruit and domestic animals; earth and water closets; ventilation and warming, with popularly scientific discussions of the whys and wherefores of all the advice given, based on physiology and the laws of matter, good sense, good taste and the laws of mind. These are some of the large round of themes discussed, and, we must say, made admirably clear and intelligible.

Young married women, and for the matter of that, old married women, and men too, if they will but read, may find many helps to pleasant and comfortable living in this volume. It is handsomely printed, profusely illustrated, and compactly and handsomely bound.

—*The Play School Stories for Little Folks.* By AUNT MATTIE. 16mo, 3 volumes. (Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.) These two tiny volumes are full of very charming and instructive amusement for the little ones. They contain the story of a bright and sunny little girl who persuaded her "Aunt Mattie" into playing school with her from day to day, and with her clever sayings and comical doings must have made a very happy house. The fun for the children does not prevent many capital hints for their elders as to how active-bodied and quick-minded little folks may have the way of early instruction made merry and joyous for them.

—*The Dance of Modern Society.* By WM. CLEAVER WILKINSON. (New-York: SHELDON & Co.) This brilliant little essay was originally published in the *Baptist Quarterly*, and the large call for it has led to its reissue in the present neat and attractive form. Mr. WILKINSON handles his subject boldly, without coarseness; wittily, without flippancy; piously, without cant. He makes a very decided distinction between *dancing*, which he allows to be pleasant, healthful and harmless, when properly conducted—and *the dance* as it exists in modern society, which he insists is unwholesome, immoral and degrading. Whether his readers agree with him or not, they will admire the evident sincerity and vigor of his ideas, and the terse, trenchant style in which he sets them forth.

—*Illustrated Travels.* A Record of Discovery, Geography and Adventure. Edited by H. W. BATES. (London: CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN; New-York: AUGUST BRENTANO.) This is one of those admirable publications for which the publishing house of CASSELL & Co. is justly celebrated. Cheap as it is, and within the reach of people of moderate means, it is splendidly illustrated with wood engravings after designs by DORE and other eminent artists, and is printed in large, clear type on firm white paper. It is coming out in numbers at the price of fifty cents a number, and when completed will make a very handsome as well as useful and interesting book.

—*Count Bismarck.* A Political Biography. By LUDWIG BAMBERGER. Translated from the German by CHARLES LEE LEWES. (New-York: B. WESTERMANN & Co.) This is strictly a political biography, written by an ardent admirer of BISMARCK, and advocate of the Prussian policy of aggrandizement. It contains too much speculation on the theory of German progress and too little personal gossip to please the generality of American readers; but those who wish to make the recent movements in Germany a political study, will find much valuable and interesting information in these pages. The translation is only passable.

—*Murray's Adventures in the Adirondacks.* Tourists' edition. (Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co.) Those who intend visiting the Adirondacks this Summer will thank the publishers for this neat and convenient edition of Mr. MURRAY's amusing book, which, though very unlike most guide books, will be found a very practical and useful one. This edition is furnished with excellent maps, and is especially designed for use among the mountains.

—*Good Society.* A Complete Manual of Manners. By the Right Honorable the Countess of *******. (London and New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.) Written by a Countess, this little book must be accepted, we suppose, as an authoritative manual on the great subject whereof it treats. The author assumes as much in her preface. She says: "Herewith the author aspires to meet a social requirement of long standing, namely, a work of *genuine authority* on all points of etiquette, ceremonial and manners. Many books professing to treat of these subjects have from time to time been written, published, circulated; but these books have abounded in errors, indicated an inferior standard of taste, and been written by incompetent persons." She then goes on to say, very truly, that a standard work on manners must necessarily proceed from the pen of one who moves in the best circles, and although such persons are, for the most part, "ignorant of the wants of those who occupy a lower position in the social scale," it is obvious that instruction in the observances of fashionable life come from them with greater weight of authority. Cherishing these sentiments the Countess has written a very entertaining and doubtless useful book, which touches on every variety of subject relating to fashionable life. It is published in very handsome style.

English Views on Naval Staff Rank.

The *British Medical Journal* and the *Lancet* comment as follows on the attempt of the American naval surgeons to obtain proper recognition in the Navy of the United States.

The *Medical Journal* says: "The surgeons of the United States Navy are dissatisfied, and we think justly so, with the treatment accorded them by their Government, for at the conclusion of the civil war, they were left unrewarded for their exertions, (which were acknowledged to be valuable) while promotion and appointments were bestowed on the Executive class. * * * FARRAGUT, like NELSON, and other worthies of the British Navy, fully appreciates the claims of the surgeons to position and emolument, but inferior minds dread loss of dignity to themselves by the elevation of civilians. The surgeons ask for inspector grades similar to those existing in European navies, especially as the rank of Admiral has been introduced into the navy of the United States, and they further ask that rank shall be substantive, and accompanied by privileges (always excepting command.) It is a remarkable circumstance that the navy suffers much more than the army from a martinet spirit which the executive officers term 'aristocratic,' we should rather say pseudo aristocratic.'"

The *Lancet* remarks that "substantive rank, apart from command, is an idea difficult to be grasped by the Executive mind which confounds the entirely distinct principles of military authority and social privileges, making the second wholly dependent on the first. This false impression predominates in the war services of England and the United States, a certain Anglo-Saxondom; but it has become defunct in Continental Europe since the days of the first NAPOLEON. Three years since, after sixty years' discussion, our profession at home seemed to have triumphed over it, but it has raised its head again—more in the navy than the army—fostered by the head of the ruling class, and it is remarkable that in aristocratic England and republican America, the executives of the navy are more tenacious of that point than those of the army. Those of highest status, like our NELSON and their FARRAGUT, are the officers who have strongly supported our claims.

THE ECLIPSE OF 1806.

The following interesting extracts are from a paper by J. FENIMORE COOPER, describing the great eclipse of 1806, to be published for the first time in *Putnam's Magazine* for September. The near approach of another total eclipse of the sun gives additional interest to the article:

"When I left the Court-house, a sombre, yellowish, unnatural coloring was shed over the country. A great change had taken place. The trees on the distant heights had lost their verdure, and their airy character, they were taking the outlines of dark pictures graven upon an unfamiliar sky. The lake wore a lurid aspect, very unusual. All living creatures seemed thrown into a state of agitation. The birds were fluttering to and fro, in great excitement; they seemed to mistrust that this was not the gradual approach of evening, and were undecided in their movements. Even the dogs, honest creatures, became uneasy, and drew closer to their masters. The eager, joyous look of interest and curiosity, which earlier in the morning had appeared on almost every countenance, was now changed to an expression of wonder or anxiety or thoughtfulness, according to the individual character.

Every house now gave up its tenants. As the light failed more and more with every passing second, the children came flocking about their mothers in terror. The women themselves were looking about uneasily for their husbands. The American wife is more apt than any other to turn with affectionate confidence to the stronger arm for support. The men were very generally silent and grave. Many a laborer left his employment to be near his wife and children, as the dimness and darkness increased.

I once more took my position beside my father and my brothers, before the gates of our own grounds. The sun lay a little obliquely to the south and east, in the most favorable position possible for observation. I remember to have examined, in vain, the whole dusky canopy in search of a single cloud. It was one of those entirely unclouded days, less rare in America than in Europe. The steadily waning light, the gradual approach of darkness became the more impressive as we observed this absolutely transparent state of the heavens. The birds, which a quarter of an hour earlier had been fluttering about in great agitation, seemed now convinced that night was at hand. Swallows were dimly seen dropping into the chimneys, the martins returned to their little boxes, the pigeons flew home to their dove-cots, and through the open door of a small barn we saw the fowls going to roost.

The usual flood of sunlight had now become so much weakened that we could look upward long and steadily without the least pain. The sun appeared like a young moon of three or four days old, though, of course, with a larger and more brilliant crescent. Looking westward a moment, a spark appeared to glitter before my eye. For a second I believed it to be an optical delusion, but in another instant I saw it plainly to be a star. One after another they came into view, more rapidly than in the evening twilight, until perhaps fifty stars appeared to us in a broad, dark zone in the heavens, crowning the pines on the western mountain. This wonderful vision of the stars during the noontide hours of day filled the spirit with singular sensations.

Suddenly one of my brothers shouted aloud, 'The moon!' Quicker than thought my eyes turned eastward again, and there floated the moon, distinctly apparent, to a degree that was almost fearful. The spherical form, the character, the dignity, the substance of the planet, were clearly revealed as I have never beheld them before or since. It looked grand, dark, majestic, and mighty, as it thus proved its power to rob us entirely of the sun's rays. We are all but larger children. In daily life we judge of objects of their outward aspect. We are accustomed to think of the sun, and also of the moon, as sources of light, as ethereal, almost spiritual, in their essence. But the positive material nature of the moon was now revealed to our senses, with a force of conviction, a clearness of perception, that changed all our usual ideas in connection with the planet. This was no interposition of vapor, no deceptive play of shadow; but a vast mass of obvious matter had interposed between the sun above us and the earth on which we stood. The passage of two ships at sea, sailing on opposite courses, is scarcely more obvious than this movement of one world before another. Darkness like that of an early night now fell upon the village.

My thoughts turned to the sea. A sailor at heart, already familiar with the face of the ocean, I seemed, in mental vision, to behold the grandeur of that vast pall of supernatural shadow falling suddenly upon the sea, during the brightest hour of the day. The play of light and shade upon the billows, always full of interest, must at that hour have been indeed sublime. And my fancy was busy with pictures of white-sailed schooners, and brigs, and ships, gliding like winged spirits over the darkened waves.

I was recalled by a familiar and insignificant incident, the dull tramp of hoofs on the village bridge. A few cows, believing that night had overtaken them, were coming homeward from the wild open pastures about the village. And no wonder the kindly creatures were deceived, the darkness was now much deeper than the twilight which usually turns their faces homeward; the dew was falling perceptibly, as much so as at any hour of the previous night, and the coolness was so great, that the thermometer must have fallen many degrees from the great heat of the morning. The lake, the hills and the buildings of the little town were swallowed up in the darkness. The absence of the usual lights in the dwellings rendered the obscurity still more impressive. All labor had ceased, and the hushed voices of the people only broke the absolute stillness by subdued whispering tones.

'Whisk! The whip-poor-will!' whispered a friend near me; and at the same moment, as we listened in profound silence, we distinctly heard from the eastern bank of the river the wild, plaintive note of that solitary bird of night, slowly repeated at intervals. The song of the Summer birds, so full in June, had entirely ceased, for the last half hour. A bat came fitting about our heads. Many stars were now visible, though not in sufficient number to lessen the darkness. At one point only, in the far distant northern horizon, something of the brightness of dawn appeared to linger.

At 11:12 the moon stood revealed in its greatest distinctness—a vast black orb, so nearly obscuring the sun that the face of the great luminary was entirely and absolutely darkened, though a corona of rays of light appeared beyond. The gloom of night was upon us. A breathless intensity of interest was felt by all. There would appear to be something instinctive in the feeling with which man gazes at all phenomena in the heavens. The peaceful rainbow, the heavy clouds of a great storm, the vivid flash of electricity, the falling meteor, the beautiful lights of the aurora borealis, fickle as the play of fancy—these never fail to fix the attention with something of a peculiar feeling, different in character from that with which we observe any spectacle on the earth. Connected with all grand movements in the skies there seems an instinctive sense of inquiry, of anxious expectation, akin to awe, which may possibly be traced to the echoes of grand Christian prophecies, whispering to our spirits and endowing the physical sight with some mysterious mental prescience. In looking back to that impressive hour, such now seem to me the feelings of the youth making one of that family group, all apparently impressed with a sensation of the deepest awe. I speak with certainty. A clearer view than I had ever yet had of the majesty of the Almighty, accompanied with a humiliating, and, I trust, a profitable, sense of my own utter insignificance. That movement of the moon, that sublime voyage of the worlds, often recurs to my imagination, and even at this distant day as distinctly, as majestically, and nearly as fearfully, as it was then beheld.

A group of silent, dusky forms stood near me; one emotion appeared to govern all. My father stood immovable, some fifteen feet from me, but I could not discern his features. Three minutes of darkness, all but absolute, elapsed. They appeared strangely lengthened by the intensity of feeling and the flood of overpowering thought which filled the mind.

Thus far the sensation created by this majestic spectacle had been one of humiliation and awe. It seemed as if the great Father of the Universe had visibly and almost palpably veiled his face in wrath. But, appalling as the withdrawal of light had been, most glorious, most sublime, was its restoration! The serene of light above the moon became suddenly brighter, the heavens beyond were illuminated, the stars retired, and light began to play along the ridges of the distant mountains. And then a flood of grateful, cheering, consoling brightness fell into the valley, with a sweetness and a power inconceivable to the mind unless the eye has actually beheld it. I can liken this sudden, joyous return of light, after the eclipse, to nothing of the kind that is familiarly known. It was certainly nearest to the change produced by the swift passage of the shadow of a very dark cloud, but it was the effect of this instantaneous transition, multiplied more than a thousand fold. It seemed to speak directly to our spirits, with assurance of protection, of gracious mercy, and of that Divine love which has produced all the glorious combinations of matter for our enjoyment. It was not in the least like the gradual dawning of day, or the actual rising of the sun. There was no gradation in the change. It was sudden, amazing, like what the imagination would teach us to expect of the advent of a heavenly vision. I know that philosophically I am wrong; but, to me, it seemed that the rays might actually be seen flowing through the darkness in torrents, till they had again illuminated the forest, the mountains, the valley, and the lake with their glowing, genial touch.

There was another grand movement, as the crescent of the sun reappeared, and the moon was actually seen steering her course through the void. Venus was still shining brilliantly.

This second passage of the moon lasted but a moment, to the naked eye. As it passed, day fell again on the scene around us. The streets, now as distinctly seen as ever, were filled with the population of the village. Along the line of road stretching for a mile from the valley, against the side of the mountain, were twenty wagons bearing travelers, or teams from among the hills. All had stopped on their course, impelled, apparently, by unconscious reverence, as much as by curiosity, while every face was turned toward Heaven, and every eye drank in the majesty of the sight. Women stood in the open street, near me, with streaming eyes and clasped hands, and sobs were audible in different directions. Even the educated and reflecting man at my side continued silent in thought. Several minutes passed, before the profound impressions of the spectacle allowed of speech. At such a moment the spirit of man bows in humility before his Maker.

The chances of the unwonted light, through whose gradations the full brilliancy of the day was restored, must have been very similar to those by which it had been lost, but they were little noted. I remember, however, marking the instant when I could first distinguish the blades of grass at my feet; and, later again, watching the shadows of the leaves on the ground walk. The white lilies in my mother's flower garden were observed by others among the first objects of the vegetation which could be distinguished from the windows of the house. Every living creature was soon rejoicing again in the blessed restoration of light after that frightful moment of a night at noonday.

Men, who witness any extraordinary spectacle together, are apt, in after times, to find a pleasure in conversing on its impressions. But I do not remember to have heard a single being freely communicative on the subject of his individual feelings at the most solemn moment of the eclipse. It would seem as if sensations were aroused too closely connected with the consciousness of the spirit to be irreverently and familiarly discussed. I shall only say that I have passed a varied and eventful life, that it has been my fortune to see earth, heavens, ocean, and man in most of their aspects; but never have I beheld any spectacle which so plainly manifested the majesty of the Creator, or so forcibly taught the lesson of humility to man, as a total eclipse of the sun."

THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

What is a Peer?—His Rights, Powers and Privileges—Life Peerages.

From the London Saturday Review.

What is the House of Lords? What is a Peer? To define a Peer is no easy task. It is easy to say what particular persons are Peers at any given moment; it is easy to say what their peculiar privileges are by law or custom; but to say how the Peerage in its present shape came into being is a very much harder matter. Every one who has studied constitutional history, every one who has so much as read through HALLAM, must know that there is no greater puzzle than to say how, why, and when our present hereditary peerage grew up. As ever in English constitutional and social inquiries, we must go back to the very earliest times to find out the real cause. What is the House of Lords? It is simply the old Assembly of the people of England, the ancient Meeting of the Wise. There is no better instance of the way in which, in England above all countries, institutions change their forms, and spring to new life again in new shapes, but with the old spirit. For all practical purposes the House of Commons is the true modern representative of the ancient Witenagemot; but the House of Lords is the Witenagemot itself by actual personal succession. There is absolutely no break; the thing always went on, feebly enough no doubt in the days of foreign rule, but even under Normans and Angevins some sort of national council never failed us. King WILLIAM assembled his Witan no less than King EDWARD, and both HAROLDS did the same. No line can be drawn between the Gemot of the eleventh century and the Parliament of the thirteenth. And of course it is the House of Lords which bridges over the dark days between the two.

But the House of Lords is, and has been for six hundred years, an aristocratic body. The old Assembly, in theory at least, was essentially democratic. In this apparent contradiction lies the key to the whole matter. Our great Councils became aristocratic in practice because they were so highly democratic in theory. What is a Peer? He is in truth simply an Englishman who has not lost, or who has regained, the ancient right of every free Englishman to attend the Council of the nation in person. It has been often shown how such a right as this, except in a State of the very smallest size, a single town or a very small district, gradually destroys itself. The mass of those who have the right to attend cannot and do not attend; their right dies out by non-user, and the constitution gradually becomes an oligarchy, simply because it is in theory so pure a democracy. But in such a case as this the greatest irregularity in the numbers and qualifications of those who do attend follows as a matter of course. Every attempt to define the constitution of our National Councils, either before or for a good while after the Norman Conquest, has always broken down. Ingenious men have puzzled themselves to find out what the qualification was, the real ground of their difficulty being that there was no qualification at all. The natural results followed; a few marked and powerful classes of men, the Earls for instance and the Bishops, always came as a matter of course. They were not likely to let their right drop, and the King could not well have got on without them. But beyond these few distinctly marked orders all is confusion; if there is any sort of principle, it is that the right of attendance depends on the King's summons. No principle was more natural to grow up. Where the mass of those who had a theoretical right to attend never came, nothing was more obvious than to summon those whose presence was wished for, nothing was more natural than that the right should gradually be held to be attached to the summons; that it should be held that no one had a right to come who was not summoned, that the King could summon whom he would, but that some particular classes of men had a right to be summoned. Such a theory as this seems to explain the utter irregularity of the constitution of the House of Lords even for some time after the House of Commons had grown up by its side. About the Earls and the Bishops there could be no doubt at any time; besides them the King summons Abbots, but he does not always summon the same Abbots; he summons temporal men, but he does not always summon the same temporal men. The son may be summoned though the father was not, or the son may not be summoned though the father was. Nay, the man who is summoned to one Parliament is not always summoned to another. All this of course shows great irregularity—an irregularity which could only have existed in a transitional period. One theory, in short, had been given up, and no other theory was as yet fully established. The purely hereditary doctrine grew up in this matter step by step, just as it grew up step by step with regard to kingship. But it would be hard to show that there was any moment when the Crown lost the right of creating a peerage which need not be hereditary—that is, the right of summoning a man to Parliament without of necessity binding itself to summon his heirs forever.

Looked at in a purely historical way, it is hard to understand any doubt as to the right of the Crown to create life peerages. It is plain that the Crown once had the right; it is by no means plain that the Crown ever gave up that right. The only doctrine on which the right can be attacked is the extreme democratic one. It might be said that the whole system of personal summons was a usurpation, and that every freeman had a right to come, summoned or not summoned. The only ground on which it can be held that the Crown is bound to summon the son because it has once summoned the father, is the ground that the Crown is bound to summon everybody, or rather that everybody has a right to come without being summoned at all. Of course the answer will be that such doctrines are inconsistent with the hereditary character of the House. But the rejoinder is obvious; the hereditary character of the House is something which has grown up by degrees, and which is not fully established even now. It is something more modern than life peerages, and it never has wholly extinguished life peerages. An English Bishop is a life peer; an Irish Representative Peer is, as far as the House of Lords is concerned, a life-peer. An Irish Bishop or a Scotch Representative Peer, sitting by rotation or by election in each Parliament, is something less than a life-peer. Any purely honorary privileges enjoyed by Scotch or Irish Peers who do not sit in the House of Lords are off the question. The Scotch and Irish Peers who do sit are, just as much as the Bishops, cases of men who have seats in the House of Lords, but whose seats do not necessarily pass to their sons.

Now we do not profess to say that what seems to us a sound historical argument is a necessarily sound legal argument. Lawyers constantly find out this precedent is a good one and the other a bad one, while, in an historical point of view, one seems as good as the other. But we do not see how the historical argument can be evaded, except on grounds which the opponents of life peerages in the House of Lords would be the very last to take up. But the question, both as an historical and as a legal one, has now become a matter of curiosity. To bring a bill to enable the Crown to do this or that implies that the Crown cannot legally do it at present. And the expediency is of course another question, into which we do not mean to enter. The hereditary character of the House of Lords is one of the things which have come about by accident, and, like other things which have come about by accident, it has a good and a bad side. It is a constitutional anomaly, but it is an anomaly which has some incidental advantages. But it must be, and it may be, defended by somewhat stronger arguments than those brought forward in the House of Lords itself by the opponents of life peerages. One is surprised to find Lord DERBY, who might take up even personally a higher position, taking up the ground of the mere pride of wealth. Lord MALMESBURY's great object seemed to be to show that, if he were plain Mr. HARRIS, no one would think of making him a life peer. Nothing can be more ridiculous than to say that a life peer will occupy a lower position than an hereditary peer. He will surely occupy a much higher one. It is to be supposed that he will be appointed for merit of some kind or other; that he is himself the sort of man of whom the hereditary peer's highest boast is to be a distant descendant. In the debates in the House of Lords, those who come nearest to the nature of life peers do not seem to lag behind the others. Lord DERBY and Lord MALMESBURY will not deny that the display made by bishops, by law lords, and by other peers who are the first of their titles, has not been wholly contemptible. Lord DERBY, to be sure, did what he could to crowd the House of Lords with the obscurest peers that he could create—with men who were unknown beyond their own counties before and who are unknown beyond their own counties still. But these are just the men whom no one would make life peers; indeed if they are to be made peers at all, they had better be hereditary peers, as there is at least the chance of their sons improving. Still, after all, the peers of Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI's creation have shown one merit. It is hard to remember the somewhat grotesque titles for which they have exchanged their hereditary or assumed surnames. And they have not, as hereditary legislators, done much to make us remember them. Let no one think we are blaming them. No; we give them every credit. We might indeed have liked to hear from them some rational explanation of their own position. But they have had the good sense to hold their tongues; Lord MALMESBURY has not had the good sense to hold his.

THE M. AND L. RAILROAD DISASTER.

Still Further Details of the Calamity—Condition of the Wounded—Statement by a Passenger.

From the Louisville Evening Express, July 18.

Latest advices from the wounded lying at Clarksville (eight in all) are to the effect that they are getting along well. All of the wounded brought to this city are fast recovering. None of them are seriously hurt. The only lady in the rear sleeping car who escaped unharmed was Miss WHITTAKER, of New-Orleans. As the train bearing the wounded to this city came up the road it was boarded by kind-hearted people at every station, who proffered their sympathy and any material aid that might be required by the unfortunates. Mr. DOLL and Mr. WHITE, of New-Orleans, behaved nobly in the trying hour at the wreck, assisting and promoting the comfort of their fellow-passengers as long as they could be of the slightest service. Judge CAULKINS and his wife, of Algiers, opposite New-Orleans, were very badly injured. They are in good hands at Clarksville. A little child, whose mother had bundled it up in cushions, quilts and pillows, in order to save its life, if possible, was taken from the ruins as sound and lively as though nothing unusual had happened. Mr. FONTAINE, of Memphis, with his wife and three children, were on the train, and all escaped except Mrs. FONTAINE, who was badly wounded, as was the colored nurse of her children. Mr. HAMILTON PIKE, son of General ALBERT PIKE, with his sisters, were on the train, but escaped with slight bruises, and received universal commendation, as did Mr. SAWYER and young Mr. WOOD, of New-Orleans, for their heroic and energetic efforts to save and relieve the wounded. Great praise is awarded to MAT DOW, the conductor, for his coolness in the prompt discharge of his duty. Dr. MCCOMBS, from Bowling Green, accompanied the train which brought the injured to Louisville. Young Mr. MCCOLL, of New-Orleans, was tossed from his berth into that of a lady on the opposite side of the car. The lady sustained painful injuries from the shattered window glass, and Mr. MCCOLL was pretty badly gashed and bumped.

EXPRESS MESSENGER KILLED.

It was reported last night that Mr. DUGAN, the express messenger on the ill-fated train that went through the trestle-work bridge near Clarksville, had died of fatal injuries received. It was afterward reported that he was alive and doing well. A gentleman, a warm friend of DUGAN's, informs us that a private dispatch from Clarksville states that DUGAN had died from his wounds, and also, that a metallic burial case had been sent for in which to place his remains.

STATEMENT BY A PASSENGER.

At Paris, Tenn., the Louisville bound train was on time, the conductor said, and most of the passengers, myself included, arranged for as comfortable a night's rest as circumstances would allow. While sleeping pretty soundly, I was partially awakened by the engine blowing on brakes, and almost immediately this was followed by a rattling noise similar to that made by drawing a stick quickly across a picket fence. In a few seconds a terrible crash ensued, and nearly simultaneously with this, I felt myself rapidly descending. The next sensation was the concussion produced by the cars striking the ground below. I was thrown violently against a seat on the opposite side of the car, and splinters, cushions, window glass, &c., heaped confusedly around me. After extricating myself from the mass of rubbish as best I could, and ascertaining that I had received no serious injury, my next thought was to examine my surroundings and decide upon a plan of action. The roof of the car (that immediately in front of the sleeping car) was entirely gone, and nothing was between us and the cloudless sky. The wails of the wounded smote the air behind and before us, and no time was to be lost in relieving the distress of those who were not able to help themselves. The more fortunate of the passengers did their duty in this regard nobly, and in all directions men with heads tied up with handkerchiefs and hands dripping with blood might be seen lifting from the wreck men and women whose cries and moans told too plainly of their sufferings. I do not think that there was on the train a man who was able to render service to the badly injured who did not yield it cheerfully. Hardly had the last of the wounded been removed when the fire from the engine furnace communicated to the cars, and the destroying element swept rapidly along the train, not ceasing until all save the rear sleeping-car was a mass of smouldering ruins. The express freight, baggage and mails were destroyed, three trunks alone being saved. Here a new trouble presented itself; the close proximity of the badly wounded to the burning train greatly impaired their safety, and it was necessary that they should be moved again. This was a work of no small moment and of no little difficulty. All around the scene of disaster were rank growing weeds and briers, which gave the scene an additional gloomy and desolate appearance. They had to be beaten down, and the roughness of the ground made it necessary to carry the sufferers sometimes to a considerable distance. When once regarded safe, car seats, mattresses, pillows, &c., were taken from the wreck to make their condition as comfortable as possible, until relief came from a distance. The wounded all being now tolerably comfortable, self-constituted details being in attendance upon those worst off, nothing more was left to be done until the cars should arrive from Clarksville. This occurred about 4 o'clock, when all were safely removed and cared for.

While the flames were consuming the front sleeping-coach, the rapid discharge of pistols suggested a danger that was necessary to be provided against. Many of the passengers were provided with arms of this description, and in their hurry to escape left them under their pillows, and the flames reaching them they were discharged. No accident that I heard of, however, occurred from this cause. By the same reason many poor fellows had their clothing burned, and some others their entire stock of ready cash; and I noticed four or five gentlemen and as many ladies, on the cars at Clarksville, in their night-clothes.

Numerous instances might be related, illustrative of absence of complaint under suffering, and one of the most striking is the case of Mr. CHARLES E. BROWN, the baggage-master, who, when discovered, nothing but his head was with his body, being literally buried under the fallen timbers, baggage and freight. The express box, the ice box, and several boxes of peaches were heaped upon him, and, beneath these, portions of the side and roof of the car. Notwithstanding all this, he gave utterance to no moans or groans, was perfectly calm and collected, and quietly indicated to those who were assisting him, the portions of his body that were cramped by surrounding objects.

It has been definitely ascertained that four persons were killed outright, but it probably never will be known how many were more or less wounded. The citizens of Clarksville were untiring in their efforts to relieve the distress of such of the wounded as were left there, and I think all have been well cared for. I would take occasion to mention the name of M. W. ELY, of Clarksville, as particularly active in this respect; but he, perhaps, not more so than others whose names I did not hear or do not remember.

The bodies of Mr. RILEY, the engineer, and Mr. CHARLES SHIELDS, the fireman, were carried to Bowling Green, and taken in charge by friends. An immense crowd assembled around the cars at this point to gain further news of the disaster, and to bear off the remains of their deceased friends. The height of the trestle at Budd's Creek, where the accident occurred, is between thirty and forty feet, and the only wonder is that the killed and wounded is no greater.

Success of the Second Trial of the San Francisco Air Ship.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 21.

The doubts which have been entertained as to whether the "Avitor" can fly, were successfully solved to-day at the Industrial Pavilion. By invitation of the Arial Steam Navigation Company, our reporter visited the Pavilion at 11 o'clock to-day, where the "Avitor" had been put together for a public trial. The machine had been already described by us, but some modification had been made in its construction. In brief, it is a cigar-shaped balloon, inflated with hydrogen gas. It is apparently 40 feet long, 10 to 12 feet in diameter, with a light framework around it of bamboo and pine with muslin-planes on each side to raise the machine. A winged propeller—shaped like a steamship's—of bamboo and muslin on each side at the centre, propels the machine ahead; the power being an alcohol steam engine of brass. The machine has a rudder or tail to steer it, but not much use was made of it.

At 12 o'clock a large number of members of the Press, and several of the Chicago party, engineers and others assembled. After considerable delay the inflation was completed, so that the "Avitor" was able to maintain its position free of the floor. The steam was got up and the propellers set in motion by the miniature steam engine, when it started easily ahead, the propellers turning at about sixty to eighty revolutions per minute. The machine was propelled at a speed equal to a rapid walk, twice around the large building. It was evident that it could be moved at a more rapid rate, but the obstructions of the gas pipes prevented it. A speed of five miles an hour could have been attained without doubt. It was easily elevated or depressed by means of small cords at the bow and stern. Of how much use the tail would be in steering was not decided, as it was guided round the ends of the room by the cords. The flight was so far successful, and elicited a round of applause. Engineers connected with it are confident that a larger machine, now under way, 150 feet long, will be a success.

BABY SHOWS.

From the London Saturday Review.

Most shows, such as those of horses, dogs and pigs, are a weariness to the flesh, though they may be of some practical good, as a means of comparing the different degrees of progress, according to varieties of method; but of baby shows not a favorable word can be said. Not only is there no good whatever in them, no use or value, so far as the ordinary purposes of exhibition go, but they are positively harmful in some senses, and disgusting in all. Imagine a number of babies of the poorest classes—which means doubtful cleanliness and exceedingly doubtful decency—small creatures having large lungs, varying from three weeks to two years of age, cooped up together on a broiling day, in a stuffy tent with an African temperature and defective ventilation, with a crowd of people, young and unmarried for the most part, staring at them, their mothers ... hot, excited, weary, set out like docile animals behind a single barrier, and then say what kind of good there can be in it at all. Not the most enthusiastic lover of babies can find any beauty or grace in such a show, and assuredly no physician would approve it; while as to the comparative anatomist and physiologist, if any one wishes to see how easy it is to degrade man to the level of the lower animals, and how very slight is the barrier of artificial dignity and individuality which separates him from his four-footed relatives, he has only to go to such an exhibition as that got up at North Woolwich this last week. He will then be brought to a proper state of anthropological humility, and be disposed to accept the theory of our poor relations and progressive development, and to shake hands with his cousin the gorilla without more ado. For a baby show is simply an exhibition of animals of a certain kind; neither more nor less; and the truth had better be said of it at once.

Save that they are handled a little more tenderly, the babies are treated by the visitors for all the world like the beasts in a cattle show. They are poked at and felt, and their points remarked and their flesh assailed, much as if they were cows and horses, but of an exceptionally fragile kind. Their mothers share in the ruling spirit, and turn up grimy layers of small petticoats to show the shape and fatness of the limbs beneath. The breadth of a back and the dimensions of a thigh are points of which they boast with a quite unctuous complacency; and when a knot of coarse men and gross women stand before one of the chairs—we ought to say pens—and discuss the look of the flesh and general development for the age, the clearness of the eyes, the strength of the limbs, &c., of the small occupant, the mother takes it all in, as good part as a hearth-rug cat when you stroke her kittens, and apparently with much the same sensations. All the mysteries of the nursery, generally held sacred from the prying gaze of the profane world, here go on in primitive simplicity; and any wavering young bachelor may realize to the life the after-effects of his marriage with a beloved object on small means, and put it to himself whether this is the kind of thing he likes or not. To be sure, paternity may make some difference, but the facts of baby nature are the same in both cases, and we are bound to say that baby nature and nursery mysteries are not particularly appetizing to the great majority of men. Whatever poetry or beauty lies around the cradle of the first born—and poets and artists make out that a great deal does lie round it—is here vulgarised out of existence; and, if anything could make a man a sworn celibate for life, it would be a careful scrutiny of a baby show, such as we saw at Woolwich. As one passed chair after chair of actively-nursing mother and placidly-feeding child, the finer shades of distinction got lost, and one came at last to regard the babies as so many animals to be cared for by the inscrutable instinct of maternity truly, but having no claim to poetic sentiment, and very little more individuality than so many sparrows or sheep, save to their respective mothers. When not asleep or sucking, they all kicked, and screamed, and fought wildly with space, with more or less passion or vigor; they all clutched vaguely at somebody's beard, or tried to put out their own eyes, or to choke themselves with their fists; some laughed if they were tickled, and some broke out into a howl; all stared; and all were very wet about the mouth and chin; and the great mass of them seemed to sleep away the hours when they were not feeding, and when asleep they were at least quiet, though they looked hot and very uncomfortable. The atmosphere of the tent was very close and unpleasant, and as positive in its own way, if not quite so nasty, as the atmosphere of a cow-house or a kennel. But the women seemed to like it; and perhaps nature, which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, blunts their senses to things which sicken strong men. In this show prizes were offered for the biggest and finest babies of various ages, classified according to certain conditions. And, among these prizes was one offered for "triplets." Accordingly the demand, though a queer one, found a corresponding supply, and one poor, wretched creature, only three weeks confined, came to the show to be stared at, and commiserated for the three miserable abortions she held in her arms. This seemed to us the most disgusting part of the exhibition. That a woman so awfully chastised by fate and an unfriendly nature should be helped out of compassion is one thing, but that a prize should be offered for a monstrosity is another. We do not want a race of triplets. Certainly not, if they were to be like those at North Woolwich, which had a humiliating likeness to small monkeys, and for which the best thing one could wish was a speedy release from a cruel world where whole men and women find it hard to fight their way, but where a man or woman divided by three would be nowhere in the struggle. They were fearful things to regard as potential fathers and mothers—scarcely human; they were so small and dark and dwindled; weighing only three pounds each when they were born, and apparently not anything more now. Yet these miserable little abortions, with their weak and haggard mother, were set up in a stifling tent for all the days this precious show lasted, for the chance of a prize as a reward for a monstrosity.

But, indeed, what are to be gained by offering prizes at all? What can they do? They encourage no better breed of babies, however well deserved they may be. Given the best producer and nourisher of the human animal to be found, and how will a prize either encourage or enable others to compete with her? Besides, what are the grounds to go upon? The judges do not write up the place of living, age, race, condition and food of the father and mother; and if they did how would that affect others? The whole thing is too absurd to be argued about. Teach women a few elementary physiological truths about themselves and their children, and some good might be done; but a prize for what is a mere matter of blind chance—for certain chemical proportions unknown, and therefore not to be attained by others—is the most foolish of the many foolish acts of pseudo-philanthropy that we know of. And though it is a matter of fact that certain women produce fine children, and certain others poor and wretched little creatures, how can a baby show to mend matters if they are bad, or to carry them further if they are favorable? We presume no one would go so far as to advocate means like those adopted by pigeon fanciers and stock raisers. Is there any power or law to deny the right of men and women to produce stunted, scrofulous, rickety offspring, year after year, for as long as nature allows? We know what we should do with animals in such cases, but we cannot do the same with men and women; and baby shows do not help us. In that North Woolwich show there were babies of all sorts, from the monkey-like triplets weighing three pounds each up to a young giantess of nine months old, with a thigh as large as the largest part of a stout man's arm; from bullet-headed creatures, as bald as so many coots, to a curious Aztec-looking little thing with a mat of black hair as thick and strong as a full-grown person's; from one cleanly-made, lively youngster of nine months, with the intelligent ways of a two-year-old, to masses of lump jelly, with no more intellect than so many grunting little pigs. But no one could propagate or abolish any of these varieties. The thick-thighed monster must remain *sui generis*, unless the mother produces its like; so of the hairy type; so of the lively kind, and of all others. In fact, the question of ultimate use met one at every turn; for here was a show, with prizes to be given to so many chances, not one element of the whole concern being under human control as we exercise control, or to be manipulated by science or the will.

If the prizes had been given, as we said before, to cleanliness and intelligence of management, and had been preceded by instruction, there might have been some good in these shows; but as things are, they are not only nonsense in themselves, but a very pernicious and disgusting form of nonsense, doing infinitely more harm than good, on what side soever we regard the whole affair. A large number of women and young children are congregated together in bad air, and under unfavorable conditions for health, cleanliness and decency; there is the chance of infectious disease, always latent somewhere among the poor, even when not openly displayed, breaking out when too late to be isolated, and the consequent chance of a fearful disaster; there is the sure disturbance to the habits and temper of the mother, and the consequent disturbance to the health of the child; and all for the sake of a prize, which is barren of result—a mere sum of money, which it were better to give in charity without the pretence of a claim of earning at all. It is to be feared that children are but doubtful goods to the poor at the best of times, and a quiver-full is by no means the prayer of an East-end artisan troubled to find bread for the hungry mouths about him; and if people with much money have pleasure in giving to those with little, there are only too many to receive, and occasions never wanting. But let the thing be done honestly, and with some judgment, and not charity and almsgiving be called by their right names, and not glossed over with this pseudo-philanthropic, quasi-scientific varnish. A baby show is a mischievous sham and a degrading exhibition, and the sooner we have seen the last of the kind the better for all concerned.

The Jackson (Tenn.) *Tribune*, edited by an Ex-Confederate Colonel, rebukes the Conservatives who interrupted General STOKES at a recent discussion in that place, and says, "that there must be universal toleration, as well as universal suffrage, for the latter will be of no advantage without the former."

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Recommendation in its Favor by the Committee of the Vermont Council of Censors.

The Committee of the Vermont Council of Censors, which has just reported in favor of so amending the State Constitution as to allow women to vote, are described as being all straight-forward, practical men—not sentimentalists, nor reformers, in the common acceptation of the term. They are substantial and prominent men in the State, and have all seen something of public life. All are by profession lawyers, and actively engaged in politics—one a Democrat and the other two Republicans. Their action has naturally taken the people of the State by surprise. Many think that some of them acquiesced in the report as a good method to bring the subject before the people.

The Committee, in their report, after quoting from the Declaration of Independence the assertion that "all men are created equal," and that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and also from the first clause of our own State Constitution the statement that "all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are the defending and enjoying life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety," proceed to say:

"We all believe these to be self-evident propositions, and that they apply to all mankind, man and woman alike. Suffrage is an expression of opinion by ballot. The qualifications are capacity to understand the effect of public measures and a desire for the public welfare. And it is the right of any one person who possesses these qualifications, as much as it is the right of any other. But one-half of the people of our State are denied this right, and woman has no vote. Yet she has all the qualifications—the capacity, the desire for the public welfare. She is among the governed. She pays taxes. Even-handed justice, a fair application of the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of our State Constitution, above quoted, give woman the ballot, and do not shut out from it one-half of the intelligence and more than one-half of the moral power of the people. Custom and prejudice alone stand in the way. There is no reason why woman should not be allowed to do what she is so eminently fit to do. We have seen no objection to woman suffrage that has not been successfully met. We know no good reason why the most ignorant man should vote and the intelligent woman be refused. Our present political institutions were formed and shaped when men had their chief interests and pursuits out of doors, and women remained the humble slaves at home. The social change has been immense. Now woman sits by the side of man, is his companion and associate in his amusements, and in all his labors, studies, pursuits and interests, save the one of governing the country. And it is time that she should be his associate in this. The position of woman in regard to the common schools of the State is the most absurd and unjust that can be imagined. She must always be the chief instructor of the young in point of time and influence. She is their best teacher at home and in the school. And her share in this ever-expanding work is becoming vaster every day. Woman as mother, sister, teacher, has an intelligence, a comprehension of the educational needs of our youth, and an interest in their development, far in advance of the other sex. She can organize, control and teach the most difficult school in the State; yet she has no vote in the selection of teachers, the building, arrangements and equipment of school-houses, neither in the method and extent of instruction. She can pay her share of the expenses of schools, but can have no legal voice in their management. She can teach, but she can have no vote in determining what shall be taught. She is the very corner-stone of institutions which she has no lawful vote in shaping. Suffrage alone can carry woman's equal right and privilege into the district school. And especially let us have her open, avowed and public responsibility and coöperation—always safer than direct influence—always more honest and efficient than a kitchen cabinet. This subject is one that promises to engross the thoughts of this generation, and it will be agitated till in the progress of events the right of woman to vote will not be questioned. This result is just as certain as it is that in the end the cause of truth ever triumphs. We believe that woman, married or unmarried, was made to be the companion of man and not his mere servant; that she has the same right to control her property that he has to control his; that she has the same right to aspire to any occupation, profession or position, the duties of which she is competent to discharge, that he has. A right is worth nothing without the power to protect it. The ballot alone can do this. When the black man of the South was made a free man, the ballot was given him as the only sure mode of protecting his freedom and the equal rights freedom confers. And we should glory in seeing Vermont, first of all lands, accord to woman her equal rights before the law, and invest her with their only safeguard, the right of suffrage. After abolishing human slavery, the next great conquest of the United States over wrong and error, will be to take woman from the foot of man and place her by his side, invested with every right and privilege of her present 'lord and master' that the law can confer. And in this is involved his highest interests. Whatever will elevate her will elevate him. That they rise or sink together all history shows."

They quote quite extensively the speeches of HENRY WARD BEECHER and GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, and refer the Council for views in which they say they concur, to the speech of JOHN STUART MILL in the British Parliament, May 20, 1867, and to the recent report of the Joint Special Committee on Woman Suffrage to the Senate of Massachusetts, May 24, 1869.

A FATHER'S BRUTALITY.

Conviction of a Man in New-Orleans for Cruelly Assaulting and Burning His Children.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 2[illegible].

EDWARD HUTCHINS was tried yesterday before the First District Court on a charge of assault and battery, committed on the evening of the 10th July. The evidence of Mr. A. S. LACOS showed that on Saturday evening, the 10th of July, at about 10 o'clock, he heard the two children of the accused screaming most terribly, with the falling of heavy lashes, seemingly inflicted with a dray whip. This continued for about fifteen minutes, when Mr. LACOS went over and through a two-inch wide crack saw the accused beating his children, a boy of seven and a girl of five years, with a heavy whip with a hickory handle, such as draymen generally use. At once he saw a glare in the room as if something was lighted; heard the father say, "hold this," whereupon one of the children screamed terribly as if suffering intense pain. Saw a child holding a piece of burning paper in his hand, the father all the time whipping the child. Next day he examined the children; the boy had his hands burned fearfully, the thumb and index finger burned, as if boiled. The body of the boy was covered with cuts and stripes; one cut on the leg was about six inches long. The flesh was of a greenish, bluish color. The girl was still more hurt, she having refused to hold the burning paper in her hand. Witness took them both to the residence of Judge ABELL, who also examined the children.

Mr. RAYNOR also testified to the burning of the boy's hand, and the ill-treatment. Several ladies and a colored servant were also examined. The hand of the boy was then unbandaged by District-Attorney LUZENBERG, and exhibited to the jury. The burning must have been terrible, as the two fingers showed horrible wounds.

The District-Attorney thought it not necessary to make any remarks, and submitted the case.

The accused, who had been under great excitement during the examination of the State witnesses, who were cross-examined by himself (he having engaged no counsel) without any effect on the jury, addressed the latter body with a few remarks protesting his innocence; that he merely corrected his children, and hoped the jury would send him back to them whom he deeply loved. The jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty," without leaving their seats. The prisoner, being informed by the Court that he would be sentenced on Friday, and could go until then on his bail, asked to be sentenced right off. Judge ABELL stated that this was an important case—the most cruel thing ever committed. He himself had seen the children; he at that time could not believe that a human being could inflict such brutal treatment on another human being, much less on his own offspring. The prisoner retired and took his children with him.

The Increasing Prosperity of the South.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 2[illegible].

The prospects ahead are bright for the South, and especially for New-Orleans. From all quarters come words of good cheer, and it seems almost certain that the glad earth will yield a plenteous harvest. Men everywhere throughout the South are looking hopefully into the future, and see in the teeming fields and prospective harvests salvation from the ominous clouds that have hung above them since the demon of war swept from them all save their lands. With their own right arms, and struggling against a state of affairs, politically, that would have disheartened men less noble and less brave, they have achieved a triumph which reflects upon them more of glory that they gathered upon the fields made memorable by their feats of arms. In many cases where the negro labor proved unreliable, the planters and their sons have performed all the manual labor, and have successfully established the fact that they are dependent upon none but themselves. Generally, however, the negroes have evinced a disposition to work, and could they be removed from the mischievous influence of political demagogues, would soon be cheerful and contented in their new estate, satisfied with the substance of freedom, without desiring to join in that hopeless chase after the *ignus fatuus* of equality.

It is now believed that inside of three weeks the first bale of cotton will be received at this port, and from all accounts the shipments will steadily increase from that time. Occasionally we hear a faint whisper of the worm, but no serious damage has yet occurred from the ravages of this enemy of the snowy king, and we have cause to indulge the hope that this year it will not come to leave desolation and ruin in its path. Corn gives promise of a fine yield, most of our planters having learned wisdom by that hard but thorough teacher, experience, have planted more than a sufficiency for home consumption, beside raising all the meat they will require. Thus the South is pursuing steadily and earnestly the path to prosperity in spite of the stumbling blocks that have been thrown in her way, and in the persevering industry of her people lies the true road to that prosperity which undoubtedly awaits us.

Death of a Brave Soldier.

DAVID WRIGHT, a native of Scotland, but long a resident of Ryegate, Vermont, died at that place on Wednesday. The St. Johnsbury *Caledonian* says that he was six years in the British army when he was young. At the breaking out of the late war, and when nearly 60 years of age he and his three sons enlisted as three years' men. At his wife's solicitation the Adjutant-General sent him his discharge on the eve of the battle of Mine Run. His comrades urged him to go home and not risk his life, but the true patriot prevailed—"Yes, I can go now, but every shot tells on the enemy," and into the fight he went, coming out unscathed. Soon after he returned to his family, but news from the seat of war made him uneasy, and he again enlisted, this time into the Third Vermont Regiment, where he continued until after the terrible campaign of 1864. In the Wilderness fight his son HENRY was mortally wounded. At this battle he was attacked with acute inflammation in his eyes, which made him nearly blind, yet he continued fighting his way down to Coal Harbor, where he became detached from his regiment, wandering blindly about for three days, until brought in by a New-York soldier. He was nearly famished, his sufferings intense, and in his blistered face and swollen eyes his comrades did not recognize him. From there he was sent to Brattleboro' Hospital for medical treatment, where he remained until August, 1865, when he was discharged and sent home, with his sight nothing improved. During his service he was in thirty-six battles. Since that time he has suffered very many extremely painful operations upon his eyes, but all in vain, and his suffering life closed the 27th of June.

A Saxon Account of the Battle of Koniggratz, or Sadowa.

In the new volume of the *Report of the Saxon General Staff* on the campaign of 1866 we find an account of the battle of Koniggratz. The strength of the allied troops is stated as having been: Austrians, 156,654 infantry, 21,224 cavalry and 712 pieces of cannon; Saxons, 13,248 infantry, 2,374 cavalry and 58 cannon. The Prussian army amounted altogether to 220,982 men, or about 6,000 men more than their antagonists. Though the report of the Saxon staff shows on the whole much more consideration for their quondam allies than might have been expected, in some places it returns with usury the accusations of the official Austrian work. The account of the retreat from the battle-field of Koniggratz is well described. The following are a few passages: "To render the catastrophe complete, orders had been given to close the gates of Koniggratz, while the trenches and outworks of the fortress were being filled with water. Embarrassed in a labyrinth of canals, and unacquainted with the localities, the troops could neither advance nor move in a lateral direction, while the pressure from behind put all thoughts of returning quite out of the question. A number of the wagons were overturned and fell into the water, one of them filled with wounded Saxon soldiers; several horsemen pressed to the edge of the trenches, tumbled in and perished, horse and man. In this desperate situation many attempted to scale the palisading and outworks, others tried to pass the trenches, which were every instant becoming deeper, and some even plunged into the Elbe, hoping to cross it. A good many were successful in their efforts, but a great number were drowned. Terror prevailed everywhere, and the universal confusion reached its highest pitch when the Austrians who had first arrived at the trenches of the fortress began to discharge their pieces, and in so doing not only wounded several soldiers, but for a moment spread a belief through the retreating ranks that the enemy, having already reached the opposite bank of the Elbe, was firing on the town, or was even, perhaps, already in possession of it. In such a disheartening position it is not to be wondered at that the order which had hitherto been observed, and the cohesion of the Saxon divisions could no longer be maintained, and that considerable losses in war material became inevitable. It must, however, be said to the credit of the troops, that, notwithstanding this temporary disorganization, when the gates of the fortress were at last opened at 11 o'clock at night, they at once began to form again in corps and columns; two days later (5th July) their reorganization was nearly effected, and on the 7th July the divisions were all again assembled under their respective standards." The report closes the account of the retreat with the following description from the journal of a Saxon officer: "The battalion marched, as we descended into the plain toward Rosnitz, in close ranks and excellent order, but the march was not to remain long unmolested. After passing the wood of Brichies, we were joined by the Austrian columns of all weapons retreating in the same direction as ourselves, but without the order which we observed. There immediately arose a thronging and pressing, at one time from the right, at another from the left, and sometimes from both sides simultaneously, which made it no easy matter to hold the men together, and rendered it physically impossible to advance with the broad front of the close column, so that we were constrained to forego all the advantages of this formation, and adopt the flank march instead. The situation grew worse with every step. The mass of fugitive Austrians continually increased, and the disorder of their march grew every moment more irremediable. Here and there villages encroached on the road, and the crowds crushed through the narrow streets, or made the best of their way through hedges and over gardens. Swarms of straggling Austrians filled every available space, discipline and command were forgotten, and all order was at an end. A loud and confused noise mingled with the report of cannon was suddenly heard, and a column of Austrian cavalry threw itself on us as it might have done on an enemy. The horsemen broke through the infantry columns wherever they could, carrying with them confusion and dismay, and when they could find no opening they made one by force. The fight became still wilder. We were tossed about in a sea of men, horses and field-pieces, and expected every moment to sink in the animated surging tide and be trampled under foot. The thunder of the cannon at no great distance behind us reminded us continually that the enemy was close at our heels, and every instant we expected to see a shower of shells fall amidst this dense, devoted mass, and the Prussian cavalry follow to complete the work the deadly explosive missiles had begun. We had not utterly lost hope, but it was a terrible situation. At one instant our company was crushed or dragged into a long line, at another it was gathered in a broad, compact cluster, but the firmness and fidelity of our men made them always obedient to the voice of the officers, and they continued to form a connected whole in the midst of the indescribable confusion and utter disorganization which prevailed all around." The report concludes with the following list of losses: Saxons—[illegible] officers and 490 men killed; [illegible] officers and 1,00[illegible] men wounded; 3 officers and [illegible] men prisoners; together, [illegible] officers and 1,[illegible] men. Austrians—330 officers, 5,[illegible] men and 2,[illegible] horses killed; 431 officers, [illegible] men and 7[illegible] horses wounded; [illegible] officers, 7,1[illegible] men and 2,1[illegible] horses missing; [illegible] officers, 21,661 men, 340 horses taken; together, 1,3[illegible] officers, 41,[illegible] men and 6,010 horses. Prussians—100 officers and 1,835 men killed; 260 officers and 6,6[illegible] men wounded; 2[illegible] men missing; together, 360 officers, [illegible] men and 909 horses.

Velocipedes in France.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Star.

The art of velocipede driving has attained such importance in France that it has its organ, in the form of a remarkably well written illustrated paper, entitled the *Velocipede Illustré*. In this assuming little journal your velocipedists will find every possible light thrown on their art, and minute records of the last feats performed by their Gallic rivals. I extract for their benefit the following notes on two journeys accomplished by Mr. W. B. MCCLENNAN and a party of five friends. The object of their first expedition was Chantilly. Starting precisely at 11 from the Porte Maillot entrance gate of the Bois, they traversed Levallois, Clichy, St. Ouen and reached St. Denis in thirty-five minutes. Having partaken of luncheon at that ancient town, they started at 1:30 by the *route imperiale*, which runs from Paris to Calais, passing by Pierrefitte, Ecouen and Moiselles. The five travelers are unanimous in stating that nothing can be more execrable than the said imperial road. So rough with stones was it that when practicable they velocipeded along the adjacent fields, and consequently on mere footpaths. Failing these, Mr. MCCLENNAN and his friends, more than once, following the example set by the miller in LA FONTAINE's fable, who put the ass into the cart and harnessed himself to it, descended from their bicycle and dragged it after them. In spite of all these adverse circumstances, the five velocipedists reached Chantilly at 6 P. M., having done their fifty kilos. in five hours. But more enjoyable was the trip from which the same party returned another night. Starting by the Champs Elysées and Neuilly, they bowled along the splendid Courbevoie road, till they reached the native land of the rosières, and through this poetic village sped on to St. Germain. From that Court suburb—to which, in spite of its palace being now being converted into a museum of Roman antiquities, the fact of its having been the scene of the amours of the graceful LA VALLIERE and of the royal LOUIS, and, at a later period, of the dying hours of our own discrowned JAMES, imparts historical interest—our travelers, passing by Chambourcy, Ecquevilly and Mezieres, literally flew on to Mantes; thus accomplishing twenty-six English miles in less than four hours. The road, Mr. M'CLENNAN, no mean authority on all matters connected with bicyclical lore, informs the *Velocipede Illustré*, is as smooth as a billiard table, and the only difficulty experienced is to keep back the bicycle. He computes the *coups de pedale* required during the transit from Paris to Mantes as 21,000. That gentleman strongly recommends adepts in the art, after enjoying the luxury of the trip to Mantes, to take Fontainebleau as the object of their next expedition. The route lies by Charenton to Maisons Alfort, and, so far, is not so even as could be desired. Thence by Villeneuve St. Georges and Montgeron to Lieursaint, the road, passing through the forest of Senart to Melun, is macadamized. From Melun to Fontainebleau it is paved; therefore, to avoid this inconvenience, velocipedists are advised to make a slight detour, and take the macadam, *via* Milly and Barbison, to Fontainebleau.

Paris in Full Summer.

Paris Correspondence of the London Morning Post.

The aspect of the boulevards tells us that we are in full Summer. Outside the *cafés* and restaurants people are clustered together slowly consuming ices, or drinking German beer, which has become a favorite beverage with the Parisians since the period of the Universal Exhibition. Men sit with their hats off, and look fatigued and lazy; the waiters have all that air of limpness and lassitude which possesses this hard-worked class when the sun is hot. The women trip by, provided with pink-lined parasols in pretty toilets, all hair and no bonnet, and such high-heeled boots as past generations only wore at Court and in drawing-rooms. But how prettily women dress this Summer! So much picturesque variety! There is a dreamy, gauzy transparency about the *jupons* of many bright colors. Then the tunic-like drapery which covers the bust, and goes winding and furling about a little below the knees, is also a mysterious vapory material, which gets into a pleasant interlaced difficulty low down the back of the figure, reminding one of the "bustle" days. But, thank Heaven, these costumes of 1869 taper off gradually by a combination of broad ribbon draping. Taking my seat at one of the *cafés* of the boulevards to-day, and watching the pretty toilets (not always accompanied by pretty faces,) I began to meditate how it was that French ladies almost invariably dress with good taste, no matter how the fashion shop. Ere long I got into conversation on the subject with a neighbor, who proved to be a lady's tailor—a most intelligent artist, highly refined in manner and language, a perfect gentleman. He told me that French ladies allow their tradespeople to dress them more than do the ladies of other lands. "Then," he added, "we have a natural feeling for color, as the Germans have for music; we at once see a discord; it shocks us. Sobriety of color is a great secret for outdoor dress. I have been in London. Some of your higher classes have much improved in their taste of late. But then they get their toilets from M. W., who is as great as the greatest artist of the famed Venetian school for color. I wish that I could write M. W.'s biography. His influence on society is more despotic than that of any other man in ancient or modern history. A wave of his sublime scissors, and lo! the whole world—the woman world—assumes a new aspect. * * * Then again," continued my neighbor, "we have so many fashion books written with sound judgment; so many guides." Hereupon, he took out from his pocket *La Mode Illustrée*. "There now, look at this! Suppose you wanted to know about summer *jupons* and robes. Hear read. You understand that?" interrogated my friend. How mean (and yet how often we all do it) I said, "Yes, I thought I did." I now became nervous, and thanked my friend, and left the *café*, a little put down, as you always feel when you leave the presence of a superior mind. I walk on until I find myself in the gardens of the Tuileries. It is Sunday; a bright hot sunlight. The venerable orange trees in green boxes are all there rank and file, doing sentinel duty under the big old trees of the old avenues. Round about and everywhere you meet with the toddling and sprawling beginning of the next generation. The trees are showing slightly but surely the yellow leaf; but how gay and beautifully bright are the flower gardens of the Tuileries. The Court is away, so the Parisians can walk up to the palace windows, watch the sparkling fountains, and learn Pagan history from the marble statues which intersperse the flower-beds. Here, in the cool shade, may be met with on Sunday the few, very few, true lovers our heartless city produces. There is a prodigious amount of intrigue in all classes of Parisian society, but comparatively little love; I mean the love W— S— describes, "all sighs and tears," "all made of fantasy," and "all purity, all trial." As I walk home along the Rue de Rivoli to write this letter I meet the military bands going to play in the public places. Streams of open Victoria carriages are going on slowly toward the Champs Elysées, and such a crowd of well-dressed citizens on the pathways.

A Close Fight With a Shark.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, July 27.

Persons who are in the habit of going into the water along the shore to bathe, should look out for sharks. Mr. FRANK TAYLOR informs us that while JOE MURRAY, a man named BANKS and himself were bathing, a few days since, they discovered a shark in the water a short distance from them, which acted as if he would like a tussle with them. Of course FRANK is not the man to back down on any such occasion as that, and so seizing a huge knife which he happened to have in his pocket, he waded square up to the battle, which waxed hot and heavy for awhile. TAYLOR got the best of his sharkship, however, and succeeded in capturing him and brought him safe to land. The shark measured four feet in length.

A Colored Couple Married After Living Together Twenty-seven Years.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 30.

A singular wedding occurred last night at the Mayor's office. A colored man named GEORGE GAYTHER, and a colored woman named JULIA ANN MCGEE, both of whom were formerly slaves, have lived together as man and wife for twenty-seven years. In the days of their tender and romantic love, their surroundings were such that the little ceremony required by law to give sanction to intimate relationship was not required, and without it they shared the same humble cot, and in loving bliss drifted down the stream together. Numerous children were born unto them, and under the encouraging influences of freedom they accumulated quite a snug little amount of property. This they desired should descend to their children, and, "to make assurance doubly sure" that the children would get it, they resolved to marry. GAYTHER procured a license several days ago, and then interviewed his Honor the Mayor, to learn the probable cost of the thing. As they were known to be poor but honest, the Mayor promised to do the job free. Accordingly, at 8 o'clock last night they repaired to the City Buildings to consummate the wish of their hearts. The bride was dressed in her best garb, in which the brightest colors were interwoven in the most attractive manner, and her hands inclosed in a pair of white cotton gloves. The bridegroom was arrayed with equal splendor. At the time they arrived, the Marshal appeared with two prisoners, who were to be tried. GAYTHER insisted that his "case" should be settled at once, saying that he had no objections to the number of witnesses or the cause of their presence.

All being ready, the veteran couple stood up, and in the awful silence of the Court-room, the Mayor pronounced them "one." They left the room as soon as it was concluded, their faces beaming with delight, an indication that their long experience in married life was not at all unpleasant. The time for celebrating their silver wedding has been left two years behind.

A Waterspout on Lake Michigan.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, July 31.

At about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon a waterspout formed on the lake between Racine and Kenosha, in the track taken by vessels bound Chicagoward. It made its appearance very suddenly, and in a moment was lost to view. While it lasted the air was full of a tremendous rushing, roaring noise, dreadful to experience. The sight was grandly terrific. The bark *Butcher Boy*, on her way to this port, was caught in it and narrowly escaped destruction, with her crew. Her being almost out of its track was all that saved her. As it was, she was shaken from stem to stern, and those on board being entirely unprepared by the suddenness of the occurrence, were terrified beyond description. The foretopmast and topgallant mast of the bark, together with all her head-stays and jibs, were carried away in a twinkling. Her foremast head was also twisted. The intelligence that the *Butcher Boy* was dismantled and disabled a short distance down the lake was taken to Chicago by Captain A. ACKERMAN, of the schooner *E. Simmons*. A tug was sent to her assistance, and she was towed into Chicago.

The Death of Hon. Isaac Toucey.

The Hartford *Times*, in announcing the death of Ex-Secretary TOUCEY in that city on Friday morning, says: "He retained his consciousness till the last moment. Half an hour before he died, he bade farewell to his wife and those around his bedside. He was suffering greatly, but his usual calmness did not forsake him. He bore the agony of unusual pain without complaint, and with the greatest composure looked over into the Valley of Death while lingering in the shadow which separates earthly existence from life eternal. Only five minutes before he died an attendant put ice to his mouth. In a moment he said 'more,' and when the hands of the hand of the attendant, cool from contact with the ice, was placed upon his forehead and withdrawn, Mr. TOUCEY motioned to have it replaced. Then, with both hands, he took a tumbler of cold water, raised his head and drank some of it. Sinking back upon his pillow, he ceased to breathe, and the earthly mission of ISAAC TOUCEY was closed."

A Man Buried Alive—No Attempt to Rescue Him.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, July 2[illegible].

From C. J. HANKS, Esq., Route Mail Agent on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, we learn that the well being sunk at Monument Station by the Company caved in on Saturday last while two men were working in it, burying one, while the other escaped by seizing a rope, and was drawn up. It seems that the workmen had sunk the well 180 feet, and were going through a stratum of sand; owing to the scarcity of timber the curbing had been neglected for thirty feet above, and being thus insecure, without a moment's warning the well caved in, burying one man under several feet of earth and sand. The workmen above could distinctly hear his cries for help, and distinguished the words: "Don't leave me." Yet, incredible as it may seem, his companions made no attempt to release him, alleging as an excuse that they were afraid of further caving in of the well. More horrible still, after his cries had ceased, and it was evident that life had fled, these inhuman monsters filled up the well, forever entombing a human being whom they might have rescued, or have at least obeyed the common dictates of humanity and have attempted to save.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 31, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$6,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62..	123	200	Adams Ex........	59½
500	U. S. 5-20 C. '62, small........	124⅞	100	do........b60	60
2,500	do........	123½	200	do........	59¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '64...	122	200	U. S. Ex........	70
80,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	123⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	22½
10,000	do........b3	123¼	100	do........	22¾
22,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65.	123½	400	do........	22
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	121¾	500	do........	21¾
4,500	do. small........	121½	500	N. Y. Cen........	214¾
22,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	122⅛	300	do........s	214⅝
500	do........b3	122⅜	300	do........	214¾
10,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C...	114⅛	400	do........	215
10,000	do........b3	114⅜	400	Ill. Cen........	143¾
3,000	do........	114¼	100	Hudson R........	187¾
15,000	do........	114⅜	300	do........	187½
100	Canton Co........	60	300	Reading R........	97¾
200	West. U. T........	37½	100	do........b3	97⅞
200	Pacific Mail........	84⅛	50	do........	97⅛
			100	Mich. Cen........	131¾
			300	L. Shore & M. S..	105½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Adams Express..	59½	200	Reading........	97¾
300	West. U. T........	37⅞	200	do........b3	97⅞
100	Pacific Mail........	84⅛	100	Lake S. & M. S..	105⅛
100	New-York Cen...	215	100	Ohio & Miss. R..	32⅜
200	Hud. R........	187⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts....	107¾
			100	Chi. & N. W.....	81⅝

MONDAY, Aug. 2—A. M.

The business of the past week showed a fair movement, for the season, in all departments. The Import entries of Dry Goods begin to come in freely for the Fall trade, and the amount marketed thus far is rather ahead of last season, and the amount of General Foreign Merchandise and Dry Goods together, upon which the Customs Duties were paid in July, is about ten ⅌ cent. in excess of July, 1868; and the Treasury, at all the ports will probably have received a corresponding increase in its Gold revenues from this source. The Department is still more fortunate in collecting $21,587,000 Currency revenues from Internal sources as against $16,000,000 in the same month last year. From both sources the receipts into the Treasury will probably leave the Public Debt of the United States, (including the difference in the accumulated Interest,) at least *Ten Millions of Dollars less than on the first of July*. This is the present estimate sent from Washington, though we believe the actual figures on the First of August Schedule of the Public Debt will be found even more favorable. The Exports of Domestic Produce continue to show large gains from this port on the weekly returns of last Summer, and the most decided improvement is found in the article of Grain. This movement becomes doubly important as showing itself on the eve of the Fall receipts at Tide Water from the new crop of Wheat, which, with few or no exceptions, is represented to be large throughout the country. That it is felt to be so by the farmers in the Western States is in evidence through the heavy movement of the Old crop, for several weeks past, at the Lake ports. The Export of Gold and Silver during the week fell, from three millions the week before, down to $631,000, and the price of Gold, after reaching 137¼ on Monday or Tuesday, suddenly returned to 136@135¾@136¼ ⅌ cent. This is not so much to be ascribed to the fluctuations in Exchange as to the exceptional character of the Gold movement of the previous week, as well in respect to the amount shipped as in the violent though unsuccessful effort in the Gold Room to force the upward speculation to 140 ⅌ cent. This effort, we believe, has been given over for the present, and, indeed, could find little encouragement in the rates and supply of Exchange made against the Export of Produce and the resumption of purchases, on a large scale, of United States 5-20s for transmission to London and Frankfort. In addition to these favorite Bonds, a considerable business was done in several of the Pacific Railway Mortgages, (Gold bearing,) for the same markets. Of the new Kansas Pacific 7 ⅌ cents (Eastern Division,) an arrangement has been made by the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., to place a large amount in Germany, and further amounts of the Missouri Pacific have been taken for Frankfort by Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co. The lower rate for Money in London is not without its influence on our Foreign Exchanges, so far as they are supposed to involve the necessity for remitting Gold, through the present or succeeding month, and the time is not distant when our own Bankers will begin to base their calculations upon the new crop, which it is now estimated will reach 2,800,000 or 3,000,000 bales.

The Wall-street markets, other than Gold and Exchange, were irregular on the Railways through the greater part of the week, though showing a more general firmness at the close—the previous speculation being chiefly directed to the New-York Roads in which Mr. VANDERBILT holds the controlling interest, and to the Reading Road. In the Public Funds the prices were held firm up to Wednesday noon by the demand for the Sinking Fund, and on the succeeding day an independent movement set in from outside the customary circle of the great dealers, which carried up prices from ¾ to 2½ ⅌ cent., under the belief that the continued purchases in August for the Sinking Fund, and the manifestly free demand for Europe, and fall in the rates for Money here from 7 to 6 ⅌ cent., must soon justify much higher figures than have yet been made for the 5-20s, and by sympathy for the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, the 10-40-years 5 ⅌ cent., and the 30-years Currency Bonds loaned to the Pacific Roads.

The announcement of the decease of Mr. HENRY KEEP caused the Stock Exchange Board, of which he was a highly respected member, to adjourn over until Monday, at an early hour on Saturday, and no official quotations of Stocks and Bonds were made or printed by the Board. The Exchange Board unanimously adopted a series of Resolutions, reported by a Committee consisting of Messrs. RUFUS HATCH, WHITE and MUNROE, expressive of the high appreciation of the deceased and the sincere regret for his removal by death. And a large number of the members attended his funeral from his late residence in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-eighth-street, on Sunday afternoon.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 31, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans........	$[illegible]
Decrease in Specie........	1,207,491
Increase in other Legal Tenders........	2,794,163
Increase in Deposits........	1,[illegible],765
Decrease in Circulation........	[illegible],121

	Aug. 1, '68.	July 31, '69.	July 24, '69.
National Capital..	$74,[illegible],700	$75,914,[illegible]	$75,914,[illegible]
Local Capital......	8,[illegible],500	11,250,305	11,250,305
Total Capital....	$83,670,200	$86,165,212	$86,165,212
Loans........	273,311,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and G'ld Notes	20,504,737	27,871,[illegible]	30,078,424
Other Legal Tender	73,[illegible]	[illegible]	54,271,[illegible]
Deposits........	202,104,367	196,414,443	[illegible]
Circulation........	33,987,305	33,912,906	33,931,627
In Sub-Treasury...	82,041,[illegible]	[illegible],694,046	[illegible],075,045

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	July 24, '69.	July 31, '69.	Aug. 1, '68.
On Deposits........	$192,622,280	$196,414,443	$202,104,367
Circulation........	33,931,627	33,912,906	33,987,305
Total........	$227,553,907	$230,326,349	$236,092,172
25 ⅌ cent. would be..	$56,888,[illegible]	$57,582,[illegible]	$59,023,[illegible]
They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks........	$84,351,336	$85,973,[illegible]	$94,140,759
Excess........	$27,462,404	$28,390,752	$35,116,[illegible]
Rate for Money........	7 ⅌ cent.	6 ⅌ cent.	4 ⅌ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,807,513, against the total entries of $6,695,186 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,544,577, against $3,976,305 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amount to $631,766 against $735,509 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,412,228. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,730 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,375.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January........	$22,221,351	June........	$27,461,304
February........	26,944,625	July 10........	4,175,212
March........	22,021,622	July 17........	3,625,956
April........	21,336,964	July 24........	5,128,494
May........	24,160,105	July 31........	4,907,513
Total since Jan. 1, 1869........			$164,461,249
Against same date, 1868........			147,129,222
Increase since Jan. 1........			$17,332,[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January........	$12,152,017	June........	$17,316,71[illegible]
February........	10,324,512	July 7........	4,431,627
March........	12,586,895	July 14........	3,712,[illegible]
April........	12,405,087	July 21........	4,486,[illegible]
May........	14,078,605	July 28........	4,544,577
Total since Jan. 1........			$101,580,[illegible]
Against same time, 1868........			93,790,72[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1........			$7,[illegible]
Gold, July 31, 1868........			145⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Aug. 1, 1868........			145⅛ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January........	$5,314,290	June........	$[illegible]
February........	3,232,023	July 10........	959,7[illegible]
March........	2,369,565	July 17........	1,162,9[illegible]
April........	1,767,404	July 24........	3,022,91[illegible]
May........	2,512,239	July 31........	631,766
Total since Jan. 1........			$31,537,35[illegible]
Same time 1868........			59,718,1[illegible]
Decrease since Jan. 1........			$27,780,777

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January........	$9,702,415	January........	12,821,45[illegible]
February........	12,176,73[illegible]	February........	1,352,[illegible]
March........	12,341,40[illegible]	March........	[illegible]
April........	10,098,26[illegible]	April........	[illegible]
May........	10,034,61[illegible]	May........	12,[illegible]
June........	8,547,210	June........	2,121,67[illegible]
July........	10,393,04[illegible]	July........	17,394,4[illegible]
Total 1869........	$75,425,[illegible]	Total 1869........	$52,397,[illegible]
Total 1868........	[illegible]	Total 1868........	[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Aug. 1, '69.
American Gold Coin........	135¾@137¼	[illegible]
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862........	123¼@124½	[illegible]
Consolidated 5-20s........	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s........	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson River........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Pref........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail........	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred........	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common........	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Tennessee 6s........	[illegible]	[illegible]
New N. Carolina 6s........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Virginia 6s........	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex Dividend.

The Bank Statement of the week shows a liberal gain in the general line of Deposits, part of which is derived from the National Bank Currency paid out by the Treasury for United States 5-20s on Wednesday and Thursday. The Greenbacks are nearly two millions higher, and the Gold averages two and a quarter less, than on the previous return, which did not feel the shipments of American Gold Coin on Saturday week. The Treasury, during the week, received $2,412,228 for Customs, and paid out $1,256,585 for Gold Interest.

Gold ranged 135¾@136¼@136⅛ ⅌ cent. through the day; the speculation dull, and the price but indifferently sustained, owing to the light Export of Specie, only $631,766 for the whole week. The Exchange market, however, left off firm at 110@110¼ ⅌ cent. 60 days London.

The Stock market in all departments was made irregular by the early adjournment of the Board. The Public Funds showed increased firmness in prices, and some activity of demand early in the day, and after a partial reaction about 1 o'clock, left off steady at the following bids:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881....	122⅝	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865....	122
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881..	122⅝	5-20 coup., 1867........	122⅛
5-20 reg., 1862........	122½	5-20 coup., 1868........	122
5-20 coup., 1862........	123	10-40 reg........	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1864........	122⅛	10-40 coup........	114⅜
5-20 coup., 1865........	122⅛	6s Currency........	109⅝

There was but little done in the Southern State Bonds, and only a moderate business in the New York and Western Roads, with the exception of the Northwests, both of which were taken freely from parties disposed to sell on the loss of the President of the Company by death. The Reading Stock was also active, and at a great variety of prices, from 96 to 96¾, and up again to 98 ⅌ cent. In the afternoon New York Central was quoted ex-4 ⅌ cent. Dividend; the 4 ⅌ cent. on the Scrip comes off on the 20th, when the Scrip itself must be presented.

The following quotations were made on the Street about 5 o'clock P. M.:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s........	114⅛	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862........	122⅝	123
United States 5-20s of 1867........	122⅜	122¼
American Gold Coin........	136¼	136⅛
Bills on London, 60 days........	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee........	58½	58¾
Virginia Bonds, old........	59	59
Missouri Bonds........	87¾	88¼
North Carolina Bonds, new........	51⅞	51⅜
New-York Central........	214½	*199⅜
Reading Railway........	96⅞	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island........	114½	114⅞
Northwest Common........	81⅞	81¼
Northwest Preferred........	93½	93¾
Michigan Southern........	105⅜	105⅛
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne........	153½	153⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg........	107¾	107⅞
Pacific Mail Company........	84⅛	84⅛
St. Paul Preferred........	88	88⅝
St. Paul Common........	77⅝	78⅛
Ohio and Mississippi........	32⅜	32½
Hudson River........	187⅝	187⅝
Harlem........	160⅜	161

*Ex-Div.

Our "Old Subscriber" is informed that the recent purchase of Tenth National Bank were made from Mr. A. V. STOUT and others of the Shoe and Leather Bank. That Bank was an original subscriber to one-half of the capital of the Tenth National, and after the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington ruled against a branch office of the Shoe and Leather in Broad-street, the Tenth was removed from Broadway, opposite the Park, to its present location, corner of Broad-street and Exchange-place.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL and other railroad corporations. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 82½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 32 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls........	15	Spirits Turp., bbls....	620
Beeswax, pkgs........	7	Petroleum, ref. bbls.	1,628
Cotton, bales........	865	Pork, bbls........	10
Eggs, bbls........	682	Cut Meats, pkgs....	159
Flour, bbls........	2,392	Lard, pkgs........	56
Meal, bbls........	60	Lard, kegs........	100
Wheat, bushels........	26,996	Butter, pkgs........	1,261
Corn, bushels........	5,240	Cheese, pkgs........	3,512
Malt, bushels........	750	Tallow, pkgs........	2
Oats, bushels........	17,798	Dried Fruit, pkgs....	73
Flaxseed, bushels....	108	Oil Cake, pkgs........	1,610
Beans, bushels........	120	Copper, bbls........	14
Hemp, bales........	5	Whisky, bbls........	66
Hops, bales........	154	Wool, bales........	510
Hides, No........	1,422	Starch, boxes........	950
Hides, bundles........	235	Tobacco, hhds........	1,157
Leather, sides........	10,197	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	613
Lead, pigs........	800	Rice, pkgs........	18
Rosin, bbls........	1,435	Peanuts, bags........	150

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *America*, for Bremen—[illegible] bbls. Rosin, 72 tcs. Pork, 10,916 boxes Cheese, [illegible] cases Tobacco, 66 hhds. Tobacco, 38 hhds. Tallow, 14 cases Clocks, 6 cases Weights, 46 tcs. Lard, 25 boxes Bacon, 3 cases Machinery, [illegible] bbls. Sweepings, [illegible].

By the bark *Johann Martin*, for London—[illegible] bbls. Rosin, 135 hhds. Tobacco, 1,0[illegible] bushels Wheat, 2,700 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Giulia*, for Gibraltar—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Grecia*, for Smyrna (corrected cargo)—120,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 11 pkgs. Furniture.

By the barks *Clara* and *Carl*, for Stettin—102,2[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Anne & Marie*, for Rotterdam—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 230 bbls. Beef, 1 case Sewing Machines, 4 boxes Castings, 1 box Hardware, 1 box Agricultural Implements, 10 bbls. Pearl Ashes, 62,170 lbs. Tallow, 40 tons Redwood, 25 tons Fustic, 215 bbls. Resin, 75 Hickory Planks, 4 cases Starch, 5 cases Nutmegs, 380 bbls. Turpentine, 100 boxes Ex. Bark, 1,522 logs Red Cedar.

By the ship *Orpheus*, for Liverpool—12 cases Lamp Burners, 1,344 bbls. Flour, 30,067 bushels Wheat, 247 bbls. Rosin, 10 bbls. Glassware, 2,600 Staves, 321 hhds. Molasses, 210 bags Bark.

By the bark *Speedwell*, for Gibraltar—27,000 Staves, 300 cases Oil, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 1 case Tobacco, 15 pkgs. Furniture.

By the bark *La Arena*, for Gibraltar—2,[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in moderate demand at $7 37½@7 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls. Stock, 341 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@19½c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@19½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@16c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quiet and rather in favor of buyers, with sales reported of only 1,727 bales, including 609 bales to spinners, 417 bales to shippers, and 104 bales to speculators. Also, 700 bales on the basis of Low Middling for September delivery, at 31c., 300 bales do. November delivery, at 27¼c., and 200 bales do. January delivery, at 26½c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in Cotton, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice thus: "Our market for the week has been heavy and prices have declined, closing with a fair export demand for the low grades, while for Low Middlings and above the demand is light and the quotations are hardly maintained. There is a good supply of Cotton offering, and holders sell willingly at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 5,480 bales, including 3,430 bales to spinners, 161 bales to speculators, and 2,072 bales to exporters. For future delivery the demand has been active for foreign account. We note the following sales, all on basis Low Middling: For September, 30 bales at 30c.; [illegible]; for November, 250 bales at 27⅛c., and 250 bales free on board at New-Orleans, 27¼c.; for December, 300 bales at 26½c., 700 bales at 26⅜c., and 500 bales on private terms; for January, 100 bales at 26c., 200 bales at 26½c., and [illegible] bales at 25⅜c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 620 bales; to Havre, 7 bales; total, 627 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 432 bales; to the Continent, 21 bales; total, 453 bales. The reports of the growing Cotton are encouraging." The Dry Goods market dull.

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb........	27¼	27½	27⅞	27⅞
Good Ordinary........	30	30	30¼	30⅜
Low Middling........	32⅛	32¼	32¼	32½
Middling........	33⅜	33⅝	34	34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week........	2,832
Receipts last week........	[illegible]
Receipts [illegible]........	[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1........	[illegible]
Receipts same time, 1868........	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869........	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868........	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last........	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1........	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868........	[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869........	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868........	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand........	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates........	2,301,000
Receipts same time last year........	[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868........	[illegible]
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, to Sept. 1, 1867........	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates........	1,429,000
Exports same time last year........	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868........	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year........	[illegible]
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates........	44,000
Estimated stock same time last year........	75,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868........	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time in 1867........	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-8........	2,430,[illegible]
Crop of 1866-7........	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been noted to-day in State and Western Flour, at slightly reduced prices, the market closing heavy. [illegible] 10,700 bbls., including [illegible] Extra State [illegible]; [illegible] shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@7 10 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western........	[illegible]
Extra State........	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c........	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands........	6 70@7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands........	[illegible]
White Genesee........	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $6 75@7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and [illegible]@12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues in request at $6 50@8 50 for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales 1,000 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $4 50@6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Cornmeal is quiet at $4 95@5 50 for Western, $5 75 for Brandywine, and $6 for Caloric, ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much less sought after, and has been quoted off in price about 2c. a bushel, closing, however, quite steadily at the modified figures, on light offerings of desirable lots. Sales have been reported to-day of 62,100 bushels, including White Western at $1 73; Red and Amber do. at $1 60@1 64; No. 1 Spring at $1 57@1 58, chiefly at $1 58; No. 2 Spring at $1 52@1 54, closing with $1 53 bid and $1 55 asked for straight Milwaukee; White Genesee at $1 75; White Southern at $1 78, and Amber Southern at $1 70, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been rather slow of sale, and quoted down about 2c. a bushel, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels at 70c.@91½c. for damaged, New Mixed Western at 93c.@97c. for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 95c. for the latter, about $1 12 for White and $1 10 for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye and Barley are dull and nominal. [illegible] sales have been reported of 5,500 bushels at [illegible]. Oats have been quiet and very irregular, Western having been quoted as high as 85c.@88c., bid, and 89c. asked, as speculative counts, while new crop Jersey and Southern have been selling in lots at from 75c.@80c., ⅌ bushel. The offerings have been very light. The export clearances to-day were 1,344 bbls. Flour and 30,067 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 2,700 bbls. Flour and 1,0[illegible] bushels Wheat for London, and [illegible] bbls. Flour for Rotterdam. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between 12 A. M. on Thursday and noon on Friday, covered 32 loads of Lumber, 11 of Wheat, 8 of Corn, 1 of Coal, 4 of Staves, 3 of Oats, 2 of Ashes, and 1 each of Iron Ore, Flour, Salt and Oil."

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 12 A. M. July 30:

Coal—Hattie, Geneva; Ion, Geneva; J. R. Weller, Buffalo; C. H. Bliss, Buffalo.

Ashes—Frank Brown, Oswego; L. M. Hildreth, Oswego.

Corn—A. S. Morgan, Buffalo; Hiram Griffin, Buffalo; James Nelson, Buffalo; Julia, Buffalo; Mary D. Buffalo; Billy Page, Buffalo; E. R. Daniels, Buffalo.

Lumber—Gallant Rose, Oswego; Ira Parker, Oswego; Frank Bowley, Oswego; Nebada, Buffalo; S. G. Hart, Buffalo; George E. [illegible], Buffalo; [illegible], Buffalo; Urana, Oswego; Ed Mooser, Oswego; Ann Ellen, Oswego; Martha, Oswego; James Harvey, Oswego; John Miles, Rome; J. A. Stull, Buffalo; James Rea, Buffalo; [illegible], Oswego; Margaret Garwig, Buffalo; Neil Dureen, Buffalo; Max R. Richardson, Oswego; Jas. D. Murphy, Buffalo; Kate Tubbs, Buffalo; Ira, Buffalo; Geo. R. Thomas, Oswego; W. W. Wells, Oswego; Fred Yon, Oswego; Hiram D. Fox, Buffalo; James D. Spencer, Buffalo; Hank Barker, Oswego; Minnie Dingman, Oswego; Frank L. Moreden, Buffalo; Charles Schuyler, Buffalo; Rob't Gere, Buffalo; Col. C. C. B. Walker, Rome; Sarah, Oswego; W. H. Edgar, Boonville.

Staves—Hattie Vandekar, Buffalo; Thomas F. Van Valkenburg, Lockport; Always, Buffalo; J. H. Vedder, do.

Wheat—Thomas L. Hulburt, Buffalo; Frank Spear, Buffalo; F. Shoemaker, Buffalo; M. E. Davison, Buffalo; Old Oswego, Oswego; Wm. Lincoln, Buffalo; Richard Pearl, Buffalo; Wm. L. Skinner, Buffalo; Augusta, Buffalo; Fred. Faber, Buffalo; J. H. Starks, Buffalo.

Oil—F. W. Leonard, Buffalo.

Wood—C. M. Butler, Buffalo.

Iron Ore—Tycoon, Utica.

Oats—Fallon, Buffalo; Monitor, Buffalo; Thos. Kimball, Geneva.

Flour—John and Mary, Buffalo.

Salt—Frank Bacheleor, Syracuse.

HAY—North River Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for at from 50c.@85c., chiefly 60c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 10 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 85c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request, including American at 7c.@12c. for New, and 8c.@20c. for Old ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 5c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 3c.@5c. ⅌ lb. The receipts were 154 bales; export clearances none.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 6,[illegible] Hides, and in all July [illegible] Hides and 280 bales Hides. The week's sales have been 33,500 Hides and [illegible] bales Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 1,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., 31½c., gold, usual selection; 4,300 Dry Buenos Ayres Rosario, 24 lbs., private terms; 3,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 12½ lbs., private terms; 2,100 Dry Corrientes, [illegible] lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Matadero, 23½ lbs., 31c., gold, usual selection; 2,800 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21@ 21½ lbs., 30½c.@31c., gold, usual selection; 600 Dry Montevideo, 21½ lbs., private terms; 3,200 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, 12@13 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Central American, 21½ lbs., 18½c., gold, as they run; 1,750 Dry Porto Cabello, 21@22 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Dry Matamoras, private terms; 150 Dry Matamoras, Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Curacoa, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Dry Texas, 21@21 lbs., part 21½c.; 500 Dry Mexican, 23 lbs., private terms; 345 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 27 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, Horse, 28 lbs., private terms; 600 Wet Salted Matamoras, private terms; 600 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 72 lbs., 10½c.; 300 Wet Salted Havana, 50 lbs., private terms; 65 bales Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 185,700 Hides, (same time last year 103,500—year before, 148,100,) as follows: 80,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 16,800 Dry Montevideo, 13,800 Dry Rio Grande, 15,000 Dry Orinoco, 6,600 Dry California, 2,700 Dry Porto Cabello, 2,000 Dry Central American, 2,500 Dry Sisal, 1,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,000 Dry Bahia, 12,000 Dry Mexican, 11,000 Dry Texas, 9,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres from Europe, 300 Wet Salted California, 1,400 Wet Salted Havana.

LEATHER—Sole has been in light request to-day at previous quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies Cropped, Good, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 28c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A., Poor, all weights, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Slaughter in Rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 38c.@40c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts have been about 72,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Business has been very dull to-day, yet prices have not varied. Small lots of Demerara were sold at 45c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@60c.; Cuba at 35c.@70c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon........	32c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon........	37c.@42c.	45c.@48c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon........	—@—	45c.@48c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon........	—@—	[illegible]
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon........	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon........	—@—	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon........	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand and weak in price, with sales reported of 210 bbls. on the basis of 42c.@42½c., for merchantable lots, the latter rate in New-York packages, ⅌ gallon. The receipts were 620 bbls.; no export clearances. Crude Turpentine and Tar unchanged. Rosin has been moderately sought after at about previous figures, with sales reported of 1,300 bbls. Strained at $2 25@2 30 ⅌ 280 lbs., and job lots of other kinds within our former range. The receipts of Rosin were 1,435 bbls., export clearances, 1,570 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@42½c., chiefly at 42c.@42½c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 40@3 50; Rosin at $2 25@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $3 00@$3 25; Pitch at $3 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has been no business of moment reported since our last, and no quotable changes have occurred in values. We quote Crude Whale at $1 02@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 88; Bleached Sperm, $2 00@2 02½; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@98c. in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 60c.@70c.; Spermaceti, 40c.; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been tame to-day, and prices have been without buoyancy. Crude in bulk has been quoted at 17½c.@17¼c., and in barrels at from 22c.@23½c. ⅌ gallon, but no further dealings of importance have been reported. There were no receipts of Crude Oil acknowledged here; 540 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. No export clearances hence transpired. Refined has been slow of sale in this market and quoted irregularly at from 31¼c.@32½c., though generally at 32c. for Standard White, ⅌ gallon, at which latter figure 1,000 bbls. were mentioned as having been sold for immediate delivery. Some small lots, wanted to complete cargoes, were placed at 32½c. ⅌ gallon—an exceptional rate. At Philadelphia a moderate business was reported, including 5,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 31½c., showing a steady market; 1,500 bbls. do., last half of August, at 32c., and 1,500 bbls. do., October to December delivery, at 32c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 1,628 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. The export clearances hence were 102,221 gallons by the barks *Clara* and *Carl*, for Stettin; [illegible] gallons by the bark *Giulia*, for Gibraltar, and 2,004 bbls. by the bark *La Cigana*, also for Gibraltar. Standard White, in lots, has been quoted as at [illegible]. Naphtha, in bbls. White at 25½c.@26c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls. is in moderate demand at 9¼c. ⅌ gallon. Residuum is in [illegible] request, with sales reported of 4,500 cases for export, at [illegible] ⅌ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 85, and for Refined $2 20, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more freely offered and quoted easier in price, and very moderate inquiry; sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, $32 50@$32 75, closing at about $32 12½ for New Mess, $32@$32 25 for City Mess; $28 50@$29 50 for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and $27 50@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl.; also 250 bbls. New Mess, buyer, to Sept. 3, at $32 50 ⅌ bbl. Cutmeats continue in demand at steady prices; sales have been reported of 145 packages at 13½c.@14¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16½c.@18c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21c.@23c. for Bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon rules dull at former rates; sales 67 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been inactive, but held more firmly toward the close; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@20c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17⅞c.@18c. for City, and 19⅛c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller September, at 19⅜c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in fair request and steady at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, and $14@$19 for Extra Mess, and $46@$51 for inferior to choice India Mess Beef; sales reported, 225 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $32@$35; India Mess at $29@$35 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in fair request at $28@$35 ⅌ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. in lots. Butter and Cheese continue quiet at our quotations:

NEW GRASS BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb........	32c.@34c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb........	28c.@32c.
Western firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb........	[illegible]
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb..	35c.@38c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb........	33c.@35c.
Western creamery, fresh pails, Good to fine, ⅌ lb........	[illegible]
Western, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb........	21c.@24c.
State and Western, Common, ⅌ lb........	[illegible]

NEW DAIRY CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ⅌ lb........	14½c.@15c.
Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb........	13c.@14c.
Factories, common, ⅌ lb........	9c.@12c.
Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb........	5c.@10c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb........	13c.@13½c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good........	[illegible]

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 700 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., and 60 boxes Havana at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11¼c.@11½c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11½c.@12¼c., very good to choice do. 12½c.@13c.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 13¼c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14½c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¼c.@15¼c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 11, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¼c.@12¼c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at prices ranging from 15c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; also 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@20c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 175 bbls. at $1 10@$1 11 ⅌ gallon; market steady. Receipts, 66 bbls.

WOOL—The movements in Wool during the month of July, Messrs. TILLIAMS & KITCHEN BROS. review thus: "The Wool market remains in nearly the same condition which has so long prevailed. The demand for most grades of Domestic Fleece is moderate. Combing descriptions are quickly taken at full rates, but the prices realized for other classes are unsatisfactory. Consumers of wool do not sympathize with the feeling which exists among producers. California and Texas Wools have been selling to a moderate extent. The fine and medium grades of the latter are chiefly sought for, but the coarse qualities are accumulating. Capes and Mestizo are dull of sale, as the production of the finer goods, into which alone they enter, is limited in amount. This neglect will probably continue until they become considerably cheaper than our Domestic Fleece. Carpet Wools have been in moderate request, and prices remain unchanged. [illegible] Reports from European markets show the existence of a better state of feeling, and a slight advance in the prices of nearly all kinds of Wool. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1868, were 20,[illegible] bales, 24,[illegible] lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1869, were 24,084 bales, 11,009,748 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York for month to July were [illegible] bales, 1,[illegible] lbs."

Prices Current of Domestic Wool in New-York, July 31, 1869.

	Cents. ⅌ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece........	[illegible]
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece........	[illegible]
Common and ¼ fleece........	[illegible]
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece........	[illegible]
Extra and XX fleece........	[illegible]
½ and ¾ blood fleece........	[illegible]
Common and ¼........	[illegible]
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece........	[illegible]
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece........	[illegible]
Common and ¼ fleece........	[illegible]
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleece........	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece........	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, burry........	[illegible]
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine........	[illegible]
Common fleece........	[illegible]
Common fleece, burry........	[illegible]
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece........	[illegible]
Unwashed white fleece........	[illegible]
Black fleece........	[illegible]
California.	
Spring Clip, A 1........	[illegible]
Spring Clip, A 1........	[illegible]
Spring Clip, A 2........	[illegible]
Spring Clip, B........	[illegible]
Spring Clip, C........	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1........	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1........	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2........	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, B........	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, C........	[illegible]
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra........	[illegible]
Pulled, super........	[illegible]
Pulled, low........	[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
Extra........	[illegible]
Super........	[illegible]
No. 1........	[illegible]
No. 2........	[illegible]
Lambs........	[illegible]
Western lined pulled........	[illegible]
Southern lined pulled........	[illegible]
Tub washed........	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firm, but have been rather inactive to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 45,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ⅌ bushel; 250 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese at [illegible] ⅌ ton. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6d. ⅌ bushel. For a port in the North Sea direct, a British ship, now here, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, by sail, 150 tons Palm Oil and 250 bales Coffee at 35s. ⅌ ton.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John Owen, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, PEEP SHOW MAN, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JERRY LE DREW, GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	[illegible]
Five copies	[illegible]
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

NAPOLEON is severely criticised by parties in Spain for his lenity toward the Carlist conspirators on the frontier. Paris dispatches indicate that the Carlist insurrection is not over. It is reported from Madrid that the Carlists who were taken prisoners at Pampeluna have been tried by Court-martial, but have not yet been sentenced.

A Paris newspaper manager and two editors have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment each, and to pay a heavy fine, for publishing "canards."

Mr. GLADSTONE'S health has improved, and he is again in London.

The Oxford crew have gone to Pangborne on the Thames to practice, where they get deeper water and a longer course than they had at Putney. It is reported that the Harvard four weigh four pounds more than the Oxfords.

The rule of Austria which limits the appointment of Consuls to the capital and seaports by foreign Governments has been relaxed.

The *Presse* newspaper of Vienna states that all the official dispatches with Prussia are to be published by VON BEUST, to justify his assertion recently made to the Hungarian delegation.

GENERAL.

Advices from Mexico to the 23d state that an insurrection had broken out among the Indians in Yucatan; that the volcanic eruption in Colima was growing worse; and that the Puebla Railroad will open in September. The Mexican Minister to the United States had arrived at Havana.

Attorney-General WILLIAMSON, of Indiana, has decided that colored children in that State are, in virtue of a law passed by the last Legislature, entitled to be organized at once into separate schools, having all the rights and privileges of other schools. It has been contended that their organization into such schools must be postponed until their proportion of the tax can be assessed and collected.

Three Italian boys, strolling musicians, in New-Haven, Conn., got into a fight with a party of "city" boys on Friday, and one of them, becoming enraged at the smashing of his violin, stabbed the first boy he got hold of with a small jack-knife, and inflicted dangerous wounds. The musicians then fled, but they were soon found by the Police, and the boy who committed the deed was locked up. He gave his name as ANGELLEN PRESTIO, and said he had been away from Italy but a year.

The trial of Rev. Mr. LINN, at Pittsburg, Penn., is progressing. He appears to be making a strong defence, and the popular feeling, at this time, seems to be in his favor against his prosecutors, and it is thought that the chances for his being deposed from the ministry are not as great as they were some days since.

The caterpillars are doing considerable damage to the trees on the Boston Common. On Friday a steam fire engine played a powerful stream on several of the trees, and thus thousands of the worms were destroyed.

It was at first suspected that the train on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad was thrown off the track with a view to conceal the robbery of the Adams Express safe, which was known to contain $160,000. The safe was recovered, however, on Thursday, and was found unopened. The heat of the fire had destroyed its contents. It is reported that all the wounded passengers left at Clarksville are in a comfortable condition and out of danger. The same is true of those brought to Louisville, with the exception of Mrs. MCCOLL. Louisville papers award high praise to three discharged soldiers, Sergeants H. B. MCSHANE and R. P. GILL, of Rockford, Ill., and Private A. P. LONG, of Nashua, N. H., for their gallantry in endeavoring to rescue and care for the wounded. Mr. GILL rescued Mrs. MCCOLL, and Mr. LONG extricated the lifeless body of Mr. MCCOLL after the train had caught fire.

OLIVER A. MORGAN has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, in the Criminal Court in Terre Haute, Ind., and was on Thursday sentenced to be hanged on the 1st of September next. To the question of the Judge, after he had announced the verdict by the jury, if he had anything to say, the prisoner replied: "May it please the Court, I have nothing further to say, except that the case has been hurried from the first, and that, too, amid great excitement, so that a fair trial was hardly possible."

A little girl, 6 years of age, died in Pittsburg, Penn., on Thursday, from lock-jaw, the result, it is alleged, of an operation performed at a dentist's office, in extracting a tooth.

Mrs. WILLIAM BRADLEY, of East Warren, Conn., was killed, and her little boy fatally injured by the Shore Line express train from New-London on Saturday morning. They were walking over the bridge that spans Saltonstall Lake, when the train came upon them. The engineer sounded the whistle, but before they could reach the embankment, the engine struck Mrs. BRADLEY, killing her instantly, and at the same time throwing her little boy into the lake. She was 30 years of age and her son 4.

It is estimated that the expenses of the Spanish in Cuba for August will amount to $2,200,000; for the War Department, $800,000; Navy Department, $350,000; Civil Department, $150,000; miscellaneous, $900,000.

The funeral services of Ex-Secretary ISAAC TOUCEY will take place in Hartford, Conn., this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A Court of Inquiry will convene at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, on the 3d of August, to investigate the charges of cruelty to seamen, alleged against Lieutenant-Commander ZEELY, of the *Phoenes*. The Court will be composed of Captain GUEST and Commanders TEMPLE, WELLS and MCCONLEY.

Two fires occurred in Concord, N. H., Saturday night and yesterday morning. By the most destructive of the two a loss of about $40,000 was sustained. The flames burst forth in Main-street.

A man named ALVIN BLAKE, of Boston, under arrest at Portland, Me., charged with robbing Adams Express Company of $700, claims to be one of the New-York Ocean Bank robbers, but his story is not believed.

The funeral of the late HENRY KEEP took place yesterday afternoon. The remains were taken to the Brookside Cemetery, at Watertown, N. Y., for interment.

It has been decided to hold the Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 7th of September.

An Elmira dispatch reports the murder by unknown persons of a man named BURRITT, and the alleged killing of an infant by a domestic (its mother) and her employer. Both parties in the latter case were arrested.

The Mississippi National Republican State Convention for the nomination of State officers is to be held in Jackson on Friday, Aug. 20.

Two more cases of death through the carelessness of druggists' clerk's have just occurred. In Baltimore a child has been killed, according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, "by aqua ammonia, administered through the gross carelessness of the apothecary;" and in Boston an infant "by repeated poisonous doses of laudanum carelessly dispensed for paregoric," by a druggist's clerk. In the last mentioned case the Coroner's jury affirm that "the custom of allowing boys or other unqualified persons to act as dispensing clerks is one fraught with danger to the community, and should be discountenanced by the profession at large."

There is authority for stating that at a meeting of prominent New-Yorkers at Saratoga recently, WILLIAM B. ASTOR expressed his intention to complete the Washington National Monument at his own expense.

Anniversary services in commemoration of emancipation in the British West Indies were held last evening at Zion Church, in Bleecker-street. Rev. WM. F. BUTLER, the pastor, delivered a sermon, in the course of which he alluded to the ill-treatment of colored men at the South, and declared that the Administration was responsible for it.

Archbishop MCCLOSKEY delivered his farewell sermon yesterday at the Cathedral in this City, explaining the plans and purposes of the Ecumenical Council, asserting its infallibility, and declaring its conclusions, indorsed by the Pope, to be inspired.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions will commence to-day.

A mass meeting of the journeymen tailors was held at the Germania Rooms yesterday afternoon, when it was unanimously resolved to continue the strike until the employers acceded to an increase of wages.

The Republican Party in Virginia.

For the first time in the Virginia contest, the Wells section of the Republican Party has gained a moral advantage over the supporters of the Governor elect. It has exhibited itself in the attitude of a section anxious for the restoration of cordial party relations with the Republicans from whom it separated in the election. It has taken the first step toward reconciliation and reunion. And the Chairman of the Walker Committee has erred in not responding cordially and affirmatively to the proposition submitted by the Executive of the Wells organization.

The Republicans of Virginia are divided, and the question to be answered is, Shall the division continue, or shall it be healed, and party unity restored, now that the exciting causes of mischief have passed away? Nothing can be gained by belittling the differences, or by pretensions to superior orthodoxy on either side. That which challenges attention is the fact of division, the responsibility for which must be borne quite as much by those who perpetuate it as by those with whom it originated. It began with the Walker Republicans, and they can scarcely afford to assume the odium incident to its continuance.

In the first instance, as this journal has steadily maintained, Mr. WALKER and his Republican friends were justified in protesting against, and in striving to defeat, the nomination of WELLS and his associates on a proscriptive platform. There could be no genuine reconstruction if the State Constitution were ratified in the form adopted by the Convention. And when the adherents of WELLS constructed a ticket involving the ratification of the Constitution in its entirety, test oath, disfranchisement and all, a second Republican nomination became a necessity. The election of WALKER was the result,—an election all the more satisfactory because effected on a platform in harmony with the known views of the President and the conciliatory policy of the Republican Party in other States. The gratification afforded by the event has been strengthened by the judicious declarations of the successful candidate. He has availed himself of more than one opportunity to assert the agreement of his purposes with those of the Administration. He has avowed a determination to adhere to its policy, and to uphold in good faith the results of reconstruction, regardless of the efforts of the former enemies of both. By adopting this course, he dispelled many fears, and awakened a friendly interest in his future as Governor of the State. Whatever confidence he has excited has, however, been predicated upon the supposition that he will act in harmony with the Republican Party. He cannot claim identification with the Administration and at the same time cultivate fellowship with its active opponents. His title to the support of the party whose policy he professes to approve will become invalid the moment he proves indifferent to the guarantees of its endurance, which only Republican unity can afford.

The ground gained by WALKER since the election was gained at the expense of WELLS and his adherents. Wrong in the construction of their platform, wrong in the position assumed during the canvass, the leading friends of WELLS put themselves still further in the wrong, first by impugning the popular verdict, next by threatening its reversal on the floor of Congress. Their action in this respect seemed to reveal an intolerant factiousness, which made us more grateful for their defeat. But wiser counsels have within the last few days prevailed. The newspaper exponent of the defeated ticket, yielding, perhaps, to the almost unanimous judgment of the party throughout the country in favor of WALKER, suddenly modified its tone, and in a quiet way accepted the situation. It became evident not only that there would be no further factious opposition on the part of the Wells men, but that they were preparing to abandon their separate organization and consolidate anew with those from whom they had been temporarily separated.

This purpose, prudent and honorable, as it seems to us, had expression in the letter we published on Saturday, addressed by JOHN W. JENKINS, Chairman of the Wells Committee, to Dr. GILMER, Chairman of the Walker Committee. In this communication Mr. JENKINS attributed the division to difference of opinion as to men rather than any substantial variance as to principles. Believing, as most of us do, that the future prosperity of the State depends upon the organization of its Government "in harmony with the Administration of General GRANT and the policy of the Congress of the United States and the great Republican Party of the country," he suggests the propriety of uniting the two wings of the Republican Party, "and establishing a liberal Republican organization, in whose ranks all who really love the Union may join, whether they may have been buttoned in the gray or the blue." With the view of effecting this consolidation, he proposes practical measures, and invites the concurrent action of the other Committee. All this is admirable. The object sought is as creditable as the temper in which it is approached. And speaking in behalf of more than a hundred thousand Republican voters, the weight attaching to Mr. JENKINS' proposition cannot be questioned.

Dr. GILMER'S response, we regret to say, is much less satisfactory. Ignoring the hundred thousand voters for WELLS, every one of whom is Republican, he "cannot admit that the party is divided!" He insists "that the Grant-Walker Party is the National Republican Party of Virginia, representing the policy of the President and of Congress, and as such has no division to heal." He alludes to the indorsement of Republican principles by the white men of the State, and complacently invites the Wells wing to swell their ranks without more ado. We cannot applaud the attitude thus assumed by Dr. GILMER. It is in effect a rejection of the proposition submitted to him—a proposition, be it remembered, for a reunion of two sections of Republicans, and the formation of a "liberal Republican organization," the policy of Congress and the National Administration being, as we understand it, the basis. What is the inference? Are we to conclude that the Walker Republicans prefer dependence upon Democratic support to the support which a reunited Republican Party would assure? Do they propose to conduct the State Government without reference to the future of the party, on the hypothesis that the majority that elected WALKER may be relied upon to carry other elections? If this is the meaning of Dr. GILMER'S reply, we fear that it bodes only evil. For the permanent division of the Republican Party implies, in the end, the triumph of its opponents; and in the interim it involves antagonism where unity is desirable, and a series of coalitions in and out of the Legislature, as demoralizing as they are dangerous.

Mr. WALKER owes to himself, to the Republicans who sustain him, and to the Administration with which he claims affinity, some better treatment of the Wells overture than has yet been accorded to it. He ought not to forget that the course before him and his State is still beset with difficulties, which will probably be aggravated or abated in proportion to the good faith with which he and his friends act toward the Republican Party.

The Juntas and the Fenians.

Curious rumors are afloat, connecting the names of the Cuban Juntas and the Fenian Circles in alleged combined or coöperative lawlessness. The stories came simultaneously from several noteworthy quarters—from Washington, from Montreal, from Toronto, from Ottawa. The one current in the national capital—thus far traced to no trustworthy basis—is that a proposal has been made that the Juntas and Fenians join forces with a double programme of "freedom" for Cuba and Canada. The Ottawa version, though less definite in shape, was more practical in result, since the authorities sent off a telegram immediately to know "how soon the gunboats on the lakes could be ready for active service," receiving, it is said, the very reassuring reply, "three hours." The Toronto rumor is told by the *Telegraph* of that place, which says: "The general feeling naturally points to some Fenian movement; but we can scarcely think that the resources of that Society are now such as would enable them to renew the raid of 1866. There is some talk of the Cuban Junta, of New-York, moving its quarters to Canada. Its action might tend to involve us in a breach of neutrality, against which it is necessary to be provided." Whereupon, the *Telegraph* proposes for the motto of the hour the old Roundhead watchword, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry." Finally, one of the Montreal papers declares, on what it professes to be good authority:

"A secret effort has lately been made on the part of certain Fenian leaders to induce the rank and file of that organization to again venture upon a raid into Canada. A portion of them were to have been first sent into the country by twos and threes, and meeting by appointment at certain points in some of the larger towns of Ontario, to try and do a little in the way of incendiarism and assassination, while a formidable armed force crossed the border."

Touching this whole business, of which, from the variety of information we have here cited, a sufficient notion may be formed, it is enough to say that it bids fair chiefly to "plague the inventors." Externally resembling each other in some particulars, the Cuban and Fenian movements are not only essentially unlike, but the disposition to yoke them together, so making them stand or fall together, and trading the support of the "rank and file" to one cause or the other, is utterly void of justice. Probably the plea of those engaged in this curious copartnership would be that "when tyrants combine, freemen must unite." Admitting all their postulates or premises, we might be misled to grant their conclusions; but by what right, under what misused invocation of "freedom," they propose to trench on the soil of Canada, and disturb the homes of those who have never harmed them, remains mysterious.

Two wrongs do not make a right; and hence, any project of uniting the Fenian violation of our Neutrality laws with the Cuban violation of the same laws, instead of adding dignity and impressiveness to the combined cause, would only hang a double millstone of lawlessness about its neck, to sink it in the sea of popular opinion. For the moment, it may appear to the leaders that the project of seizing on Canada as a "strategic base" for operations upon Cuba would, at one stroke, arouse the United States in behalf of Cuba and Fenianism, because England would, perforce, be on the contrary side, while it would also aid the Cuban cause directly by the volunteering of large numbers of the late Irish-American veterans of both the Union and Confederate armies under the flag of CESPEDES. Or, taken in yet another light, it may be surmised or agreed that by a frank alliance of Fenianism with Cuba in the latter's hour of distress, free Cuba, in her turn, will one day acknowledge the obligation, and permit her soil to be used as a retreat and a base for operations against Canada or Ireland. And, while we may smile at the extravagance of these complicated calculations, (all of which neglect Mrs. Glass' precaution,) yet we must remember that Fenian strategy has never been noted for its practicability, nor Fenian flights of fancy for their ballast of common sense.

In any case, however, as we have said, the engineers of the new enterprise would most likely be "hoist with their own petard," since, where a comparatively slight and barren effort to evade the Neutrality laws might be dealt with leniently, a deliberate combination of the Cuba-Canadian sort, to use this country as a mere refuge for lawlessness so coolly bargained for, would excite general indignation. The cause of Cuba would lose more than it would gain by such an alliance, since the present struggle in Great Britain to do justice to Ireland has taken the wind out of Fenianism. The revolution in Ireland, the ardent sympathy therewith of Irish immigrants in our country, the general disgust of our people at the manner in which "British neutrality" had been allowed to bolster up the Confederacy, and, finally, the natural restlessness of a large body of gallant ex-volunteers seeking a fresh cause to lend their arms to, were partial palliations of the Fenianism of 1865, though no excuse for its raids on Canada in 1866. But to seek to resurrect that sentiment now, and to ally it with the Cuban movement, coolly proposing to implicate our country in violations of international courtesy and law, is another matter, and would not be so charitably treated as in 1866, or even as in the case of the Junta just liberated from arrest.

However, we do not imagine the contingency just contemplated. We have been drawn into the discussion of an improbability by the number of rumors which have been based upon it. In no case, however, will it do harm to let public sentiment express itself very positively upon the stern treatment which such suggested movements might expect.

New-York Private Schools.

In the recent discussions in the Board of Education on the question of the priority of classical or scientific studies in the Free Academy, most parents who are schooling their children in private schools must have felt a certain envy of this public institution, where either branches could be thoroughly taught.

The question with private citizens of means, who do not wish to use the public endowments, is not as to priority of science or the classics, but as to having either taught well. The modern improvement in education, approved by the best minds, is to commence by disciplining the perceptive faculties of children and youth. We have no hesitation in saying that this new method, carried out in our best public primary schools, is far in advance of the method of our best private schools. But beyond this, the next natural step in the education of boys and girls, say between twelve and fifteen years, is the training of natural science. Not, be it observed, the memorizing of definitions or terms, but the use of the senses and the intellect, in observing and analyzing the common every-day phenomena of nature. The true teacher for children of that age should be able to walk out with them in the fields, and instruct them in classifying every flower, and weed, and stone, and insect they see. Science should begin with their senses, and then they should be drilled in classification. From this the step to explaining phenomena, or to reasoning, to giving, for instance, the natural causes of the most common sights and facts in nature is an easy one. The child, under this system, uses first its faculties which are most trained—its observing powers; it is then disciplined to exactitude; its memory is cultivated; the alphabet of science (from which, hereafter, whole volumes will arise) is learned, and then its reasoning faculties are called out; and it enters life with some of the most practical and useful powers well cultivated—with a habit of close observation, with the practice of exactness and the custom of reasoning from clearly defined premises, and a training to classification and organization. Natural Science ought unquestionably to be at the basis of all youthful education. Founded upon this must be a training in language. The peculiar influence of the classics upon taste, mental accuracy and nicety, their immense value as an analysis of grammar and language, and their historical importance, can never be supplied, we believe, by any modern languages. Besides, the boy or girl who has Latin well, can easily acquire any Romanic tongue.

But the practical difficulty in New-York is to have either of these great branches thoroughly and scientifically taught. If there is a school where boys or girls are instructed in Natural Science after the object system, we should be glad to know of it. If there is any academy where youth can learn mineralogy, geology, botany or chemistry, in a natural way, it has never come to our knowledge. We doubt, too, if in many private schools the classics be taught thoroughly and according to the latest lights. It is notorious in the best New-England Colleges, that New-York boys are seldom as well drilled in preparatory studies as those from other sections. The causes of this inferiority of our private schools we believe to lie with the public, who are too indifferent to the whole matter to demand anything better.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Tax.

Collector J. F. BAILEY, of New-York, telegraphed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning that the bankers and brokers of that City, who some time ago so fiercely disputed the payment of the tax upon the capital employed by them in their business, have all paid their assessment, except about twenty, and that these twenty do not exceed $10 each in amount.—*Washington Dispatch.*

This question is altogether too important to the Government and to the honest hard-working tax-payers of the country to be "whistled down the wind" in this manner by Mr. Collector BAILEY or anybody else. A law has been on the statute books for a number of years requiring all persons doing the business of bankers to make monthly returns of the average amount of capital employed by them, and of the average amount of deposits held by them, and to pay a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month thereon. Until the advent of the late Assessor this law had been practically a dead letter, so far at least as the great money centre of this continent is concerned—the Thirty-second District of this State. The Street was found to be in arrears for more than three years of taxes, but the law only authorized the Assessor to make assessments for fifteen months' arrearages. This was attempted to be enforced, and the bankers resisted the claim. A test case was made in the case of Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & CO., who appealed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. After a careful and patient hearing, in which the bankers were represented by the ablest counsel to be had, the Commission rendered a decision fully sustaining the ground taken by the Assessor. That assessment was for the fifteen months next preceding the month of April, and was for the sum, in round numbers, of $80,000.

We are now told that the "bankers and brokers who so fiercely disputed the payment of the tax upon the capital employed by them have all paid their assessments except about twenty." This is gratifying intelligence. But Mr. BAILEY will find that the people will insist on knowing what has become of the arrearages. At the lowest estimate made by the bankers themselves, they are indebted for the period of fifteen months next preceding his assuming the duties of Collector of that district, more than $3,000,000. Have those back taxes been assessed and collected? If not, why not? That is the question which cannot be winked out of sight, and which neither Collector BAILEY nor the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has any right to suffer to be neglected. We do not intend to permit it to be lost sight of.

MINOR TOPICS.

The first murder-trial in this State in which we have seen the working of the new law permitting alleged criminals to testify upon their own trial, was that of Officer CAMPBELL last week. We were first led to advocate the passage of this law last Winter, by having observed the valuable aid which justice received from a similar law in Massachusetts in the trial of Deacon ANDREWS for murder. The applications of the law in this State, thus far, have shown its great advantage. In the lesser criminal trials it has always assisted justice.

We are pleased to hear that the Administration will not "help" Judge DENT to become Governor of Mississippi. This is right. The Administration ought to mind its own business and leave the management of State elections to other parties.

We suppose most of our American editors will be very angry at the French Court for the severe punishment just inflicted upon the manager and two of the editors of a Paris newspaper for publishing *canards*, or false news. Had we such a law in this country, and were it enforced, a good many newspapers would doubtless suffer; but would not the public get some advantage?

A portion of the plate printers are on a strike, and one of their leaders declares that the men are "determined to hold out until the last dollar in the treasury of the society is exhausted." That is possible; but have they determined on their *next step*? *After* exhaustion, what?

Now that we have authentic intelligence that the new Secretary of the Navy is open to the appeals of patriotism in the matter of naval nomenclature, we feel relieved. The reason he has not yet restored to our ships the real genuine original American names which Ex-Secretary BORIE caused to be changed, is that he has not yet had time. It is to be hoped he will find time as soon as he can make it convenient, in order that all may be put to the confusion which has been created, and also that public feeling may be appeased.

Tammany, we learn, proposes to make our present Police Justices appear respectable by comparison with their successors. Good Sachems, we pray you, spare us!

We are quite sure that the Canadians have no cause to apprehend a Fenian raid at this time; and though it may be a fine thing to hold all the militia in "readiness to march to the frontier at an hour's notice," there is no danger of their encountering any enemy when they get there. We know from past experience that our Fenian warriors make a tremendous hullaballoo when they propose to do anything; and the Canadians need have no fear that the Fenians will not give them sufficient warning in advance of any movement they propose to make.

The Spanish Generals in Cuba are particularly fond of defeating the forces of General JORDAN with awful slaughter. It would seem that he must have had an army greater than that of Sennacherib. We understand, however, that JORDAN himself says he has never yet had an encounter with the enemy worth talking about; he is only preparing for a campaign.

The next measure which the more intelligent English Liberals desire to bring before Parliament is one in favor of popular education. We must commend their wisdom. Nothing would do more for the elevation of the lower English masses than the establishment of such a school system as exists in this State—with whatever modifications may be necessary for the condition of society in England. The school system of Scotland, as lately improved, is admirably adapted to the popular wants of the country,—where, however, public schools have been established in the parishes for centuries.

The French Cable Company have been shrewd enough to announce that they will reduce their prices below the present cable rates. If the new line does the business as well as the old line, so as to command public support, the old line will of course be compelled to lower its terms. The receipts and profits, as exhibited from time to time to the public, have shown that it could very safely make still further reduction in the price it charges per word.

The authorities have seen fit to send two officers to California to bring back the notorious "Reddy the Blacksmith," and some one curious in such matters has calculated that it will cost $1,400 to restore to us the coveted outlaw. In view of the fact that he is, in some way, almost certain to escape the penalty of his crimes after he is returned, we incline to share in the opinion that it would have been as well to leave him where he is. Such a creature as "Reddy" was not likely to have a very long lease on the Pacific slope.

We cannot vouch for the truth of the report that Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR has publicly expressed his intention to complete the Washington National Monument at his own expense. But it is a fact that his father, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, intended to provide for the erection of an immense equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, with an imposing structure over and around it. He gave up the project in favor of the building of the Astor Library. If Mr. W. B. ASTOR really entertains the idea ascribed to him of raising a monument to WASHINGTON, it would be far better to erect it in the Central Park than to attempt the completion of the dismal failure at the National Capital.

Trade strikes, in this country, are not, as a rule, the cause of any disturbance of the public peace. In the tailors' strike there have been a few squabbles, in individual cases, between the men and their employers; but they have not amounted to anything. Affairs of this kind result in nothing but injury to the interests of those more directly concerned.

Disease and death are disseminated from hundreds of stands throughout the City by means of stale, unwholesome fish, fruits and vegetables, as well as scattered broadcast in the same guise from the wagons of licensed vendors. These dealers, as a rule, only obtain the refuse of Washington and Fulton Markets in the first place, and what is no longer entirely fresh and wholesome when they buy it, is very generally unfit for use when they sell it. Purchasers should be protected from the greed of these traffickers, and, presuming that the matter is within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, we see no reason why it should not be speedily reformed.

The British Ministry have announced their purpose of introducing a bill at the next session of Parliament concerning naturalization and allegiance. It will be remembered that REVERDY JOHNSON, acting on behalf of this Government, negotiated with the British Government a treaty relating to naturalization and allegiance, which was ratified by the Senate, and is now in force. We suppose the object of the new bill to be to conform the local laws of England to the terms of this international treaty.

We do not see how, in the present state of Spanish finances, it will be possible much longer for the Regency to supply the funds required to keep up the war in Cuba. This war has thus far been a fearfully expensive business, and has not only devoured the revenues of the island, but has constantly called for remittances from Madrid.

The *Post* hopes that the verdict of the jury in Officer CAMPBELL'S case "will encourage the Police to still greater efficiency." We hope so, too; but, at the same time, it would be a mistake for any officer to find in it encouragement for the use of the revolver when the baton would be sufficient.

We see it stated that Mr. JULIUS BING has prepared a history of the late well-known and distinguished Russo-American Count GUROWSKI. Before publishing it, Mr. BING ought to make some attempt to secure as much as possible of the Count's correspondence, which would constitute not the least striking part of his memoirs.

President MCCOSH, of Princeton College, said, at the recent meeting of the Philological Association, that he was "prepared, from a pretty extensive acquaintance with the universities of Great Britain, and with some of those on the Continent, to say that the average attainments of college graduates here and there are about equal." So much has been so often said about the superiority of the English and Continental college course over the American, that we are pleased with this remark from a scholar so well entitled to pass judgment.

The Spaniards are taking the first lessons in Protestantism they have been able to get since heresy was burned out of the Peninsula. The Protestants are active in establishing places of worship there and distributing Bibles; and the Liberal Government is protecting them in a way that shows that the religious freedom proclaimed in the Constitution is not a sham. In the Spanish countries of this continent Protestantism has also begun to appear. We hear of its spread in several parts of Mexico; and our Chili correspondent has given an account of an "event of great significance" that has taken place in Santiago—to wit: the opening of a Spanish Protestant church. He says it signifies the "final triumph of a principle," and that it "may now be known abroad that religious freedom is the recognised law and practice of Chili." These are indeed remarkable signs. In the sixteenth century, the Reformation made great progress among the Spaniards; but it could not exist before the terrible persecutions carried on by the Church and State. Now there is freedom for the Spanish race on both continents.

Call for the Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention.

A Commercial Convention which recently convened at the City of New-Orleans, having recommended the holding of a Convention on the Upper Mississippi at some convenient time during the present Summer, to consider all matters connected with the trade and commerce of the Mississippi and its tributaries; and the undersigned having been duly appointed a Central Committee to make arrangements for holding such Convention—

Now, therefore, all the States and communities of the Mississippi Valley desiring to see the great river and its branches freed from the fetters, natural and artificial, that obstruct its navigation or retard its commerce, or in any way hinder the development of the country drained by all its waters, are requested to send delegates to meet in convention at the City of Keokuk, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., to devise means and to adopt measures for the thorough accomplishment of these desirable ends.

The ratio of representation will be two delegates at large for each State of the Mississippi Valley, and one delegate for each Congressional District in said States; one delegate for each city and town situated on the river, or any of its branches, and one delegate for each [illegible] of population of such city or town, or fraction over. Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of cities and towns along the rivers are requested to see to the selection of delegates from their respective localities. The Governors of the several States of the Mississippi Valley are requested to appoint the delegates at large for their States and for the Congressional Districts within the same.

(Signed,) Add. H. Sanders, John L. Davies, E. F. Bower, Wm. Patterson, Wm. Vandever, James Renwick, James M. Buford, And. J. Wilkinson, A. Chambers, Charles Seymour, Committee of Arrangements.

JAMAICA.

Jamaica Improving—Governor Grant and the Chinese the Cause—Projects to Improve—The Cuban Fillibustering Vessels—The Lahave and Grapeshot Condemned and Seized—Full Particulars of the Government's Action.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Tuesday, July 20, 1869.

Jamaica is looking up, and improvements are going up everywhere. Many abandoned plantations are again placed in a condition to become a source of revenue to their proprietors, most of whom reside in England, and who hitherto have considered their Jamaica estates as entirely unvaluable, and more a source of annoyance than of profit.

Real estate has improved in value, and the aid given and promised by the Government to various steamship and telegraph companies has infused new life among the old residents, and over-sanguine people are already laying plans on the probable return of the wealth formerly enjoyed by the inhabitants of this island. The want of energy and enterprise has been severely felt, but must be excused when one considers that the almost total absence of the necessary working classes needed to cultivate the rich lands of this country of necessity produced such a state of affairs. Hundreds of fourth and fifth rate lawyers and doctors abound in the island, who starved and slaved until they obtained some insignificant position under the Government, producing a great deal of un-Anglo-Saxon but thoroughly American Spanish or pure Spanish system of corruption and bribery among the various employes, and even higher members of the Judiciary. The course pursued by Sir JOHN PETER GRANT has not only redeemed the island from this blot on her escutcheon, but he has also inaugurated such a system of justice, watchfulness and judgment, that the debt and taxation of the island have decreased materially, and a brighter future has already begun to dawn on this impoverished country. But the principal cause of the progress and advance of Jamaica is undoubtedly due to the irrepressible Chinaman, who is busily engaged in changing the abandoned ruins of valuable plantations into productive and well-looking estates, filling the pockets of the planter and merchant. Several thousand more of the natives of the Grand Empire are expected within the next few months. The railway extension from Kingston to Old Harbor has been opened to the public; a riot of the laborers was promptly suppressed by the Police.

Mr. HILL is attempting to form a society of a "Planters' Company," specially designed for the restoration of sugar plantations in Jamaica by "middle-class men," who, being sugar planters out of employment, but possessing small capital, desire, by a union of effort, to render themselves independent in the colony. Mr. HILL is a planter of St. Thomas Parish, and gives a very lucid and apparently feasible plan to make his project a success.

The Spanish frigate-of-war *Fernando el Catolico* arrived at this port on the 28th ult., with the British schooner *Lahave* in tow of her, which schooner, in accordance with instructions received at Havana, she delivered over to "the highest authority" in this island. It will be remembered that this schooner was captured on the high seas in tow of the British steamer *Clara Helena*, (late American steamer *Mount Vernon*,) on her way between Inagua and St. Marc, and she was taken by the *Fernando el Catolico* to Havana, where the authorities refused to accept of her as a Spanish prize, but by the advice of Commodore PHILLIMORE they had her sent on to Kingston, Jamaica, (the port for which she had originally cleared,) that she might be dealt with by the Law Courts, for carrying articles contraband of war. She was placed in charge of the Customs authorities on the 28th ultimo, and her cargo was examined by the officers of that department soon after her arrival. She was found with a clearance from Boston, for Kingston, Jamaica; the Customs say with "Grease," as they read it, but on examination of the cargo she was found to have on board not "grease," but gunpowder and munitions of war. Others say, "G. mnds." (general merchandise) is how they read the clearance, and not "grease." Who comes nearest a correct reading of the ship's clearance, we have not the means of judging; but whether it be on this ground, or on the ground of the *Lahave* having on board munitions of war, of American manufacture, (and from an American port,) which are prohibited from being landed here, we cannot say; but the cargo was seized by advice of Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and is valued at £10,000. The Captain protested, and has abandoned his vessel, we hear, throwing the responsibility of these proceedings on those who have laid violent hands upon his vessel and her cargo. The cargo is being landed—the powder at the magazine at Fort Augusta, while the other portions of her cargo will be brought up and landed on the Customs wharf—to await the determination of the Government, or the decision of the Judges before whom the case will be brought.

The American schooner *Grapeshot*, which arrived at Falmouth some weeks ago with a cargo of arms and ammunition on board, has been sold to Mr. ROBIE for £550, but her cargo, like that of the *Lahave*, has been seized by the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, under an order of the Governor, who has been advised in Privy Council proceedings by Her Majesty's Attorney-General. The Captain of this vessel refusing to give bail to appear to an action at the instance of some merchant in Montego Bay, with whom he was in treaty, or under engagement to sell the schooner, has been lodged in jail, and now threatens to issue against the pursuer an action for false imprisonment.

The British steamer *Columbia*, (late American steamer *Quaker City*,) arrived at this port on the 28th June and sailed on the 3d inst. for St. Marc, Hayti, where she arrived on the 4th, and met the *Delphine*, (late American steamer *Florida*,) and the British steamer *Clara Helena*, (late American steamer *Mount Vernon*.)

The British steamer *Clara Helena*, belonging to the Dominican revolutionists, arrived here on Wednesday, the 7th inst., from St. Marc. It is reported that her screw is out of order, and that she will shortly leave this port for New-York, to undergo some repairs on her machinery.

The British bark *Observer*, Captain [illegible], of Nova Scotia, with [illegible] tons of logwood, grounded at Morant Bay and has proven a loss. The hull and rigging has been sold for [illegible].

The Prussian frigate *Victoria*, Captain KRUDERLY, left this port on Saturday, the 20th ult., for Santiago de Cuba and the Havana. She took a mail from this port, for Santiago, and if letters received by Cuban refugees speak the truth, it would appear that the letters, when handed over to the Spanish Post Office, were opened by the authorities there, and that numerous arrests in the city followed, and were the consequence of these proceedings. All the Jamaica newspapers were burned, as their circulation in Cuba was considered dangerous to Spanish rule.

Gen. Rosecrans' Citizenship.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, July 28.

General ROSECRANS was born in Delaware County, Ohio, and raised on his father's farm in the County of Licking. His present residence, we believe, is in Brown County. He has never voted in California, and, outside of his native State, has never exercised the right of suffrage, although frequently importuned to do so. His military appointment in the war came from Ohio, and during its entire existence he was recognized as an Ohio General.

Just before the war broke out General ROSECRANS was offered an office in Virginia, in the line of his profession, as an engineer, highly lucrative, but which, by the laws of that State, can only be filled by a citizen. He had been in the State long enough to be a voter, yet he refused the place, which otherwise he would have accepted, because, as he said, he felt a pride in being a citizen of Ohio, and he would not forfeit it for any office.

POLITICAL.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

What Will be the Result of the Election—Johnson's Return to the Senate Almost Certain—Brave Sevier and Brownlow Added Him!—A New Explanation of Brownlow's Strange Course—The Election to be Contested.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 28, 1869.

The election for Governor and members of the General Assembly takes place one week from to-morrow, and it requires no prescience to foretell the result. It cannot even be difficult to foretell to what extent the new Democracy, allied with SEVIER and his heroes, will carry its measures of reform and proscription. The certain prospects of success have already developed the plans of the new coalition, and we have in the columns of Democratic journals and in the speeches of Democratic candidates intimations of the policy to be pursued. Even while these developments are plainly unfolding their whole scheme, we have the spectacle of SEVIER and BROWNLOW disclaiming any desire or intention to aid in their consummation. While SEVIER solemnly assures his deluded Republican followers that he will not permit his registrars to disregard the laws by issuing certificates to those not entitled to them, these same registrars—selected in many instances for their duplicity—openly and defiantly annul the laws and scatter their certificates far and wide, to minors and to the unenfranchised, without any reference to their rights under the law.

While BROWNLOW bitterly denounces those who accuse him of fellowship with JOHNSON, or of a coalition to effect his election, JOHNSON quietly travels over the State, and with the power given to his friends by the perfidy of SEVIER, BROWNLOW & Co., plots and plans his reelection to the Senate. Of course it was expected that BROWNLOW would disclaim any such intentions, and SEVIER deny that his registration lead to any such result; but cannot all same men see as well as they must, just where their selfish ambition has led them? Why deny that they wished to secure JOHNSON's return to the Senate, when every man in the State knows that if it had not been for their inordinate lust for power and public patronage, the machinery of registration would not now be in the hands of the Democracy, but that all liberal reforms would have been effected by Republicans themselves. Enough, I say, is already developed to show how inconsistent such disclaimers are, and to indicate plainly the extent of the coming Democratic victory, and the changes to follow.

Governor SENTER's election is certain by a majority which depends entirely upon the fidelity with which the registrars have discharged the duty confided to them. Nominated originally by a few Republicans, nearly all of whom abandoned him the moment he gave proof of the betrayal planned and negotiated by his friends, he is to-day the candidate of the Democracy, and his election will be secured through their votes. To claim that he is a Republican candidate is the sheerest nonsense. His Republican votes can easily be counted on thumbs and fingers. Every day the dividing line becomes plainer and plainer. Having secured his election through Democratic votes, his Administration will necessarily be Democratic. As far as he goes voluntarily in this direction his troubles will be few, but the moment he attempts to act for himself that moment his servitude begins. The movement he begun by his new system of registration is already far beyond his control, and he will be completely at the mercy of the new power he has enthroned. His election on the first Thursday of August is therefore the beginning of a new dispensation of the Nashy Democracy. "We shall see then what we shall see."

The General Assembly will be divided into three parties—the Johnson men, the Senter men, and the Stokes men. The former and the latter will be the controlling elements. My own judgment is that the first element will be strong enough to secure the election of JOHNSON to the Senate and to shape and control the legislation of the State. I call it the Johnson element; for, though Democratic in name, his influence will control their deliberations and acts. He has purposely abstained from much public speaking, for fear of arousing united and powerful opposition, or of disturbing the sensibilities of the new converts. The "Senter Republicans," while working exactly into his hands, have trusted on his keeping quiet, so as not to embarrass them or frighten off the weak-kneed. But while keeping off from the stump he has been industriously snapping out his campaign, and the results of his labors will, I think, be demonstrated at the polls.

General STOKES has made a gallant fight, but the combinations against him have been too powerful. The whole machinery of registration is in SEVIER's hands, and by it he not only makes his voters, but, better than all, counts them. The majorities in some of the counties are already determined on. The gentlemen who hold in their hands the political power of Hamilton County—Chattanooga—are so proficient that the majority for SENTER is already fixed at one thousand. If he lives to hold another election he will become quite as expert as BROWNLOW was accused of being. The canvass in West Tennessee attracts but little attention. SENTER seems to find his record while a member of the rebel Legislature as of some advantage to him there, and he is making the most of it. The friends of General STOKES, notwithstanding the current seems against them, feel confident of success. But the returns of the judges of election, will show a large majority for SENTER, I think.

That General STOKES intends to contest the election of SENTER I think is pretty certain. I know nothing of my own knowledge of his intentions, and therefore do not speak with authority. I know only that the indications seem that way. If the Franchise laws of the State are binding and in force, SENTER's whole system of registration has been an open, barefaced violation of law, for which he and his registrars can be held to trial. Two-thirds of those enfranchised within the past two months are not entitled to certificates under the law. That they hold certificates and are (notwithstanding what I have said) legal voters, is owing to the wise (?) and healthful (?) provisions of the franchise laws. It is fortunate for Governor BROWNLOW that he is now where the new system of registration is in accord with his new policy. It would have been true poetic justice if the iniquities of this whole system could have been demonstrated to his prejudice. If the monstrous machine could have been worked by the Democracy to effect his overthrow, it would have been a gratifying spectacle. It was a system peculiarly adapted to his ideas of electoral purity and power. He used it arbitrarily, and freely, and if it could have survived the aegis unity of overthrowing him and his friends, one of the greatest lessons of history would have been reversed.

I have heard many reasons given for the monstrous policy pursued by BROWNLOW in the canvass, all of which do him no credit; but one of the latest explanations given is interesting, and furnishes an item of news. It may be news to your readers to learn that a case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States involving the constitutionality of our Franchise laws. The case was argued at great length and with ability last Winter before a full Bench. I am informed on very good authority that a decision against the constitutionality of the law was determined on before the Court adjourned, but was not announced because it was thought that in the present canvass the question would be settled by the people themselves, and the excitement and contest which such a decision would necessarily have provoked be avoided. The prediction of the Judges has been realized, and the question is now forever settled—settled without violence and bloodshed, which is fortunate for the State. The fact that the Court had determined to decide against the Franchise laws was known to Governor BROWNLOW before he left Washington, or soon thereafter. How far this information influenced him to make the movements he has made, and thereby gain favor with the new party in power, I leave for your readers to determine. His new allies all deny the sincerity of his conversion. Of all the expressions of his course the one charge is so outrageous to the party I have heard.

OMEGA.

A Blackguard from General Stokes.

General STOKES has addressed the following note to the editor of the Nashville (Tenn.) Republican Banner, and it is published in that paper:

CITY HOTEL, July 24, 1869.

Editor Republican Banner:

As you seem determined to persist in the charge that I had the ear of JOE WHEELER cut off, I ask you, in justice to myself, to publish the following true statement:

Captain F. H. ANDERSON, and Lieutenant LUKE GILLEM, quartermaster of Colonel FARRAR's Regiment, employed one JOE JOHNSTON as a Corporal Guard to arrest JOE WHEELER and bring him to camp, or, if he resisted, to kill him, which they did, and JOE JOHNSTON cut off one of his ears. This was done without my knowledge or orders, by Captain ANDERSON and LUKE GILLEM, officers of GARRARD's Regiment. I knew nothing of the affair until after it was done. This ANDERSON and GILLEM will testify to be true. Respectfully,

W. R. STOKES.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The Proposed Reunion of the Republicans—Reply of Mr. Gilmer.

The Chairman of the Walker Republican Executive Committee of Virginia, has sent the following reply to the letter from the Chairman of the Wells Committee, proposing a union of two wings of the Republican Party in that State:

ROOMS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
TRUE REPUBLICAN PARTY,
RICHMOND, July 27, 1869.

To Colonel John W. Jeakins, Chairman Wells Republican State Committee:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th inst. is to hand, and I am instructed by my Committee to respond to it in the same frank spirit that characterizes your communication. We fully agree with you that not only that restoration of Virginia to the Union, but her future prosperity and greatness, are dependent upon the cordial enforcement of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and the declared acts of President GRANT. In enforcing those acts in March last, when we found ourselves compelled by force of circumstances to oppose the policy of the President or withdraw from the Wells Party, we selected the latter as the alternative, and selecting true Republicans as our standard-bearers, we went before the people of the State and invited them to rally upon our platform, based as it was upon a Republican foundation, broad enough for every patriot in the land to stand upon. I need not remind you with what alacrity the intelligent patriotic voters of the State rallied to our call. The results of the 6th of July are too fresh in our memory to need repetition. With a voice almost unanimous the white voters of Virginia indorsed the policy of President GRANT and the acts of Congress relative to reconstruction, thus openly declaring themselves in favor of Republican measures. True, many of these gentlemen had in former times acted with the Secessionists of the South; but are they less Republicans because of their antecedents, and would they have been denied admittance into the Wells party had they sought admission? We think not. You invite a coalition of the two wings of the Republican Party. We cannot admit that the party is divided. On the contrary, we claim that the Grant-Walker party is the National Republican party of Virginia, representing the policy of the President and of Congress, and as such have no divisions to heal. True, a majority of the colored people, under the misdirection of the Wells leaders, voted against the policy of President GRANT; but their eyes have been opened to their mistake, and they are now flocking by hundreds to the Grant-Walker standard. To the late Wells party we have only to say, we shall gladly welcome them to our ranks, for we are unwilling to deprive any class of citizens of the innumerable blessings that must flow to Virginia from an unequivocal enforcement of the national principles of which President GRANT and the Congress of the United States are the head and front. Respectfully yours,

C. K. GILMER,
Chairman True Republican Executive Committee.

Virginia's Position and Promises.

From the Richmond Whig, July 27.

If Congress, the President and General CANBY will but deal with us fairly and squarely, and accept and consummate our well-meant work, the people of Virginia will soon be in a situation to make their great Commonwealth not only one of the political pillars of the Union, but one of its chief financial props and social ornaments. As soon as our political affairs are settled on a permanent basis, a load will be taken off our minds, and shackles will be removed from our energies. We will all go to work with such cheerfulness as we have not known since 1861. We will feel that what we work for and accumulate will not be liable to be swept from us by those who have no property, pay no taxes and live by plunder. We will feel that our works of improvement, on which much money has been expended, will be safe from spoliation, and that our institutions of learning will be rescued from ruin. We will feel that we are once more free, and will put forth all of the energies of freemen. Our old reverence for the Union and the flag will return, and our hearts and our homes will be open to strangers as the peers of our own State. Men with chains around them are galled, and do not feel like singing psalms to those who imposed them. Much has been said about "social ostracism" of Northern men and Federal officers. Let your political ostracism chains and bayonets be soon our most complained of "social ostracism" will also cease. A high-minded people will do spontaneously what years of attempted coercion would never accomplish. Give us reconstruction upon the basis of our election, and you will soon see how nobly Virginia will vindicate herself. She will blot out the painful past and prepare to enter upon a career of political peace, social improvement, educational development and industrial progress that will make her an example to all her sister States. Do her justice, and she will repay you a thousand fold.

General Robert E. Lee's Political Views.

Referring to the report that Governor-elect WALKER, of Virginia, had invited General LEE to attend a conference on political matters, the Lynchburg *Virginian* says:

"We can assure our contemporary that there is no danger that General LEE will do a foolish act. He is no politician, and has no idea, we believe, of embarking upon such a stormy and unwelcome sea. That he is sincerely devoted to the interests of Virginia, no man can doubt. That he desires reconstruction and would advise his people to put themselves into practical relations with the Federal, or as it is now called, the National Government, we have every reason to believe. But he will not enter into any conclave of politicians. The people would not desire it, even if General LEE were willing to compromise his present position to gratify that wish. It is proper to add, in this connection, that there is no reason to believe that such a meeting as that referred to was ever suggested—perhaps not thought of—by Governor WALKER."

A Short Letter from Henry A. Wise.

The following letter from Ex-Governor HENRY A. WISE is published in the Mobile *Register*:

RICHMOND, July 7, 1869.

MY DEAR FRIEND: While at the point of death I received yours of April 18. I have barely taken up my bed, but can't walk well; your note brought up old remembrances and reminiscences testifying with the affections of old times. Great God, I thank Thee! I praise Thee that I have not been subdued to consent to lose and part with my liberty, though it is gone, and I now rouse myself to inform you that yesterday the white men roused themselves up and shook off negro and scalawag domination. Richmond and Henrico, and the State all over, have carried a rebuke to black innovation by tens of thousands.

Yours, HENRY A. WISE.

The Vote of Virginia.

The following table, compiled from the official returns for Governor of Virginia, gives the vote of the several Congressional Districts, compared with the revised registration:

	Governor.		Registration.	
	Walker.	Wells.	White.	Black.
First District	18,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second District	15,[illegible]	15,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third District	18,427	17,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	21,[illegible]
Fourth District	18,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	15,[illegible]
Fifth District	18,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Sixth District	14,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Seventh District	15,115	6,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Eighth District	15,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	19,[illegible]	12,[illegible]
	115,[illegible]	101,[illegible]	144,[illegible]	115,[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

A Denial from Rev. James Lynch—He is Still in Accord with the Republican Party.

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:

Notwithstanding my denial of the statement that I had not pledged myself to Judge DENT as candidate for Governor of Mississippi, persons persist in repeating it. I believe the political salvation of my race for many decades to come depends on the success and perpetuity of the Republican Party of the nation. To secure this I have worked, and shall so continue, with an earnestness as deep as my own soul. To doubt this is to slander me. That I have an earnest desire to secure element of the hitherto governing class incorporated into the Republican Party of Mississippi, to secure for it that confidence and sympathy which will prolong its existence and reconcile to each other both races—that I favor such a policy as will make it the interest of the Southern people to ally themselves with the Republican Party, and secure to the colored citizen, despite prejudice against color, all of the benefits which flow from his enfranchisement—certainly can be no offense of a Republican from the Republican Party. Nor can the mere expression of such opinion, in the way I do, by any possibility, at this day may style themselves the Republican Party.

As a Republican, I particularly desire in our State that we should bring to the great work of reconstruction an amount of wisdom, patriotism and patriotism that shall make it a glorious success.

So fully appreciative are the colored people of the benefits which they have derived from the Republican Party of this nation, that no circumstance, however strong, appealing to hope or fear, can induce desertion from it.

JAMES LYNCH,
Member Mississippi State Central Republican Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

The Contest for the United States Senatorship.

From the Newark Advertiser, July 31.

The next Senator from New-Jersey to succeed Mr. CATTELL will be elected by the Legislature to be chosen in the Fall of 1870, and already the Democratic politicians are marking out the spoils. Governor RANDOLPH and Ex-Governor PARKER are prominently named by their respective friends, while Congressman HAIGHT, Mr. PERET and General HUNTON have their supporters. Governor RANDOLPH does not appear to be very acceptable to some portions of the Democracy. The Bergen *County Democrat*, edited by Mr. WINTON, a member of the last Legislature, in speaking of the statement that Congressman HAIGHT, of New-Jersey, is likely to succeed Governor RANDOLPH, when the latter goes to the Senate, says: "If Congressman HAIGHT's chances of the Gubernatorial chair are not better than Governor RANDOLPH's for the United States Senate, we think Congressman HAIGHT's chances decidedly below the average." Evidently the Governor does not suit Mr. WINTON.

Ex-Governor PARKER in turn also has opponents in his own party. In Monmouth County a lively contest is making for the State Senatorship, as it is understood that Mr. LITTLE is not in his favor. The Monmouth *Inquirer* says: "It is well known that the relations between the Senator (Mr. HENRY S. LITTLE) and Ex-Governor have not been the most cordial since the time LITTLE did not favor PARKER for the United States Senatorship. Judging from the signs, we begin to hope they will send a man to succeed CATTELL, for whom our next Senator will have a vote, of course it would be pleasanter for the Ex-Governor's friends that it should not be Senator LITTLE, for he might have preferences for some other gentleman (say Governor RANDOLPH) rather than Ex-Governor PARKER."

In the meantime the Republicans are quietly at work, with the expectation of reflecting Mr. CATTELL or some other good Republican in 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Political Conventions.

Calls have been issued for the following political Conventions:

Aug. 4.—Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention in Philadelphia.

Aug. 11.—Connecticut State Temperance Convention in New-Haven.

Aug. 16.—Third annual reunion of the National Labor Union in Philadelphia.

Aug. 17.—Massachusetts State Temperance Convention in Worcester.

Aug. 20.—Mississippi National Republican State Convention in Jackson.

Aug. 24.—Massachusetts Democratic State Convention in Worcester.

Sept. 1.—National Temperance Convention in Chicago.

Sept. 1.—Wisconsin Republican State Convention in Madison.

Sept. 9.—Minnesota Republican State Convention in St. Paul.

Temperance and Politics in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Transcript, July 28.

There never was a more favorable opportunity, with national questions held in abeyance, for the trial of local issues. Both the prohibitionists and those favorable to judicious legislation agree on this point. The former are determined to insist on committing the Republican Party to their peculiar views, while the latter are equally bent on inserting a liberal plank into the platform of the next Republican State Convention. Judging from the current of public opinion as it now seems to be running, the latter would be the wisest course for the Republicans, in a party sense, as well as the best policy in respect to the promotion of temperance. The coming election must witness the death of prohibitory legislation, in order that statutes based on some degree of common sense may be adopted. It is high time to stamp out the idea that laws may be enacted without the slightest intention of faithfully enforcing them, or solely with the purpose of bringing them to bear against the weak and unprotected. Law is perverted by such administration from all equity and use, and becomes an instrument of oppression in the hands of fanatics or those who have not the poor defence of honest intention for their misdeeds. The Republican organization in Massachusetts cannot afford much longer to carry the odium now attaching to it because of the acts of just this class of men. They must be thrown off and outside the party, if necessary. There is every incentive for such a step, and almost every sign betokens its success.

The Democratic Party in Illinois.

The Chicago *Times* publishes in a conspicuous position a long letter by "a progressive Democrat," bewailing the fact that since 1864 the Democratic Party in Illinois not only has not made any gains, but through the crossest mismanagement has not even held its own. The writer says:

"It is the fruit of the policy—or, rather, lack of policy—that has characterized the Irreconcilables of the Democratic Party of this State, who have had for years absolute management of it. The centre of this ring is at Springfield, where defeat after defeat does not seem to have made the slightest impression; where the old beaten path of ante-war Democracy is never departed from; where the fact that a new era in public questions is thrust upon us is not or cannot be recognized; where the eternal negro and the resolutions of '98 are so indelibly impressed upon the brain that all the lessons of Lodi, pouring in upon it for a decade, could not wash them out; where self is considered first—party afterward; where the policy of 'rule or ruin' holds high carnival, and individual aggrandisement is sought at the expense of a waning party."

Political Items.

Kentucky to-day elects a State Treasurer and a Legislature.

Judge WATKINS, an independent Conservative candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Alabama, has withdrawn.

Ex-Governor HARIS, of Louisiana, will stump Texas in the interest of the Hamilton Party.

An eager aspirant for a seat in the Tennessee Legislature availed himself of the opportunity offered by a circus exhibition in his town, and, vaulting into the ring, made a speech setting forth his claims to the position. After he retired, the clown informed him "in a most serious manner."

The Richmond *Staff Journal* says, upon sufficient authority, that there is no truth in the Washington gossip, imputing to General SHERMAN and the President a desire to place General CANBY in command in Mississippi. But, it adds, there is ground for the statement that certain Virginia politicians are anxious, for personal and party purposes, to substitute in the military command of this State some Copperhead officer in the stead of General CANBY.

HON. HORACE GREELEY addressed the people of Lynchburg, Va., on Thursday night. He said that, in his opinion, WALKER's platform embodied the only true grounds of reconstruction. Congress, in adopting the reconstruction policy, advocated the protection of the interests and rights of all classes. He dwelt upon the great material resources of Virginia—especially its unparalleled supplies of coal and iron, and its productive soil, and urged the young men of the State to remain in the State. He was not very sanguine regarding coolie labor, and said that he thought labor was cheap enough now.

Prolific Cotton in Georgia.

From the Savannah Republican, July 31.

We have had sent to us, and have now on exhibition in our counting-room, two stalks of cotton, one of the variety called "Boyd's Prolific," grown by A. P. WRIGHT, of Thomasville, Ga., and combining all the forms; the seed, and is, of the variety known as "Dickson's Select," was grown by R. H. HARDAWAY, of Thomasville, and contains 372 bolls and forms. A letter received with them states that these stalks are considered fair specimens of the best fields in Thomas County. For their size they are certainly extraordinary. The seed were planted on the 15th of April, and of course ample time remained for greater development of both stalk and fruit. The crop in that section of the State is said to be superb, and should no disaster happen to it, will equal that of previous years. But it will not do to judge too confidently the coming crop by present appearances. The season for disasters to cotton is yet ahead. An army of caterpillars may cut it off two-thirds in a night—and they have already appeared in many districts—or a storm, or wet Fall, a small and indifferent force at picking season, together with other interruptions, may seriously change the result.

Rains in Southwestern Georgia—Corn and Cotton.

From the Macon Telegraph, July 31.

The best rains of the season fell throughout Southern and Southwestern Georgia, and Southeastern Alabama, on Saturday night and Sunday forenoon last. At Eufaula the rain began to fall at 4 o'clock P. M., and several light showers fell during the night; but on Sunday morning about daylight the clouds assumed a settled appearance and steady rain set in which continued about two hours, when it cleared off. We have had "Dry Times" for four months, and the parched earth seemed to drink every drop as it fell. These rains will amply do for the early corn, and one or more showers will save what corn there is to save. We noticed along the southwestern road that most of the cotton fields were so much stripped, and in very full of a worse pest than ever before seen in small, as a general thing, but the late rains will bring it out wonderfully. Several planters with whom we conversed said that the rains of Friday and Sunday last were the most timely and abundant that ever fell in this State.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Our Paris correspondent writes that Mr. RENÉ GIRONOUX, one of our foremost New-York artists, is at present in that city, making preparations for a protracted residence there. He does not intend to be idle, but purposes to be a constant contributor to the Paris exhibitions.

Mr. KROMELBEIN is making the tour of Germany. His purchases of works of art are very extensive, as he looks for a lively reaction in art matters on this side of the water this Fall.

Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, have ready the first five parts of their Universal *Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, by Dr. J. THOMAS, the learned editor of *Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World*. Such a work of reference is greatly needed, and its issue will be warmly welcomed both by scholars and by general readers.

Mr. KNIGHT, agent of the *Anglo-American Times*, (published in London,) is now in this country to promote the interests of that journal. It is an international weekly newspaper of 24 pages, devoted chiefly to the discussion of international subjects, and whatever tends to promote friendly feeling between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and is an earnest and intelligent advocate of American rights. Established for about four years, it has already done much to remove error and promote the mutual interests of the two countries, by circulating correct information of American affairs, both in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe. Such a paper ought to be encouraged and supported by the friends of both countries, and we shall be glad to hear that Mr. KNIGHT is meeting with success.

Miss LAURA C. REDDEN (Howard Glyndon) has prepared a volume of poems for the press, which will be given to the public some time this Fall. It will comprise her poems that have recently appeared in the magazines, and many that have never been published.

Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, one of the editors of the New-York *Observer*, will start to-morrow on a journey round the world, going by way of San Francisco, Japan, China, India, the Holy Land and Europe. He intends to do all this within a year. He would better take five years for it, or make his journey shorter.

Shortly after Mr. BRADY's death a committee of the Law Institute passed a resolution that a bust of him should be placed in the Law Library, and the sum of $2,500 was raised for that purpose. The commission was given to Mr. WILSON MAC DONALD. The model is now complete, and the sculptor is anxious that the friends of the deceased should call and see it at his rooms, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Letter from Secretary Boutwell to the Collector of New-Orleans.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1869.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., covering a communication of Mr. WM. CREWYT, dated the 26th ult., relative to the importation of coolies into this country, and asking for instructions of the Department.

I reply that Mr. CREWYT is in error in stating that the act of 19th February, 1862, prohibiting American citizens from engaging in the coolie trade has been abrogated.

On the 16th January, 1867, a resolution was passed unanimously by both Houses of Congress, expressing the abhorrence of the people of the United States for the coolie trade, and in consonancy with this resolution Mr. Secretary McCULLOCH addressed to the Collector of your port the letter of the 19th August, 1867, of which a copy is inclosed.

Additional article 6 of the treaty between the United States and the Ta-Tsing Empire, concluded at Washington on the 28th July last, and which now awaits the action of the Emperor of China, contains no provision for any voluntary emigration, and agrees to make it a penal offence to take Chinese subjects from China without their free and voluntary consent.

The Department of State, by circular of 17th January, 1867, addressed to Ministers and Consuls of the United States, directs that the Consul at every port where coolies may embark, be required to certify, after full examination, that such embarkation is not forced or procured by fraud, but is voluntary, and requires that such Ministers and Consuls use all the authority, power and influence of their respective commands toward preventing and discouraging the carrying out of the traffic referred to, in any way.

Such being the facts in the case, you are hereby authorized and directed to use all vigilance in the suppression of this new modification of the slave trade. Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

Collector of Customs, New-Orleans, La.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH'S LETTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 19, 1867.

SIR: Information having been given to the Department concerning an alleged trade in coolies between foreign ports and this country, contravening the laws of the United States, and apprehension being entertained that the acts of this nature are in contemplation and may be committed, you are hereby instructed to inquire vigilantly into the circumstances of all cases where there is reason to suspect any such violations of law and to report them at once to this Department and also to cause the facts to be brought to the notice of the proper United States Attorneys.

Please acknowledge the receipt of these instructions. Very respectfully,

E. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of Treasury.

WM. P. KELLOGG, Esq., Collector of Customs, New-Orleans, La.

TEMPERANCE.

The Meeting of the Ohio State Alliance—Separate Political Action Condemned.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

URBANA, Ohio, Friday, July 30, 1869.

The State Temperance Alliance is composed of the best temperance workers in the State. It was organized to meet the generally-felt want of union and cooperation among men of all faiths, creeds and societies who desired to promote the cause of total abstinence, to enforce the anti-liquor laws of the State, and to educate the popular mind in favor of these objects. Several attempts had been made without success, in this direction, before the formation of the Alliance was undertaken, less than a year ago. The most casual observer could not fail to notice in the meeting he has had during the present week, indications of decided progress in the work since the meetings of State Conventions at Newark and Columbus. The delegates in attendance were, as a class, men of thought and weight of action. The number present was larger than at previous meeting of the kind held in this State for some years, except, perhaps, one held at Columbus, when the Alliance was organized. Deep earnestness was visible on the faces of speakers and hearers, yet the fanaticism that can only be satisfied with the utterance of extreme sentiments, or the unusual action of an extreme policy, was not tolerated. It was plain from the outset that the Convention was overwhelmingly opposed to throwing the temperance reform as a football to parties in the political arena. A faction of fanatics who make Neal Dow their idol, and advocate Dow for a projected new political temperance party, had made separate nominations for State officers. It was felt by the members of the Alliance that unless the action of this faction were disavowed, the cause of temperance would have received a severe wound in the house of its friends.

The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor was here to give the weight of his considerable influence to the movement, and one or two other men whose devotion to the cause of temperance was well known, sympathized with his views. With questionable taste, a letter from a neighboring State entered the lists on behalf of separate political action. Yet in spite of all these efforts and influences, the Convention, refusing all subterfuges and shunning all evasions, published squarely on the record in favor of the resolution reported by the Committee in favor of setting aside the existing political organizations, and against the nominations of separate temperance tickets.

No lack of earnestness in the cause is to be inferred from this action. The Alliance voted unanimously to raise, in the several counties of the State, the sum of $30,000 for the work, and the Executive Committee was increased to one for each Congressional District, and chosen for the State at large, with authority to set agents at work in all the counties of the State.

The Ohio Liquor law, which received merciless criticism at the hands of that class who appear to imagine that a law is worth nothing unless it executes itself, was treated with great fairness. The material fact developed by the discussion was, that in localities where public sentiment demands the law, its faithful execution is secured and its objects are successfully obtained. Dr. LEES, of England, was emphatic in his commendation of our State law, and Hon. NEAL DOW was unqualified in the expression of his opinion that it was the best statute for the temperance cause of any state in the Union, and seemed the wisest enforcement of this law, meaning, in the meantime, to so educate public sentiment as to create a demand for a prohibitory law.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Summer Vacation of Judges and Other Officers.

What Courts Will Be in Session and for Whose Relief During the August Term—Whereabouts of Judges and Lawyers.

The August Term of the Law Courts commences to-day, but, like the July Term, there will be little doing beyond the ordinary Chambers business. All the civil Courts, with the exception of the Marine and Justices' Courts, have a vacation from the 1st of July till the 1st of October, during which time all jury trials and Special Term business are suspended. The Judges who are to hold Chambers in the various Courts during this month are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—Judge BARNARD.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge FREEMAN.—Judge FREEDMAN, of this Court, will also remain in town during the whole term, for the transaction of any Chamber business that may be brought before him. The General Term of this Court will also open on Wednesday of this week, and will be held by Chief Justice BARGOUR and Judge FREEMAN, but it is not expected that any business will be transacted beyond the announcement of decisions in cases argued at previous terms.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge DALY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge BLATCHFORD, of this Court, will be in town to hold Chambers on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, (Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,) of this week.

The COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER will open to-day, Judge CARDOZO presiding, but the District-Attorney does not intend to bring any cases on for trial before the Court at this term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—This Court will also open to-day before Recorder HACKETT. There are no important cases ready for trial, and the Court will only sit three or four days.

MARINE COURT.—This Court is obliged by law to hold sessions for jury trials every month in the year. The present term will be held by Judge CURTIS, but will probably remain in session only a few days.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE BENCH AND BAR.

Judges and lawyers, like other people, are expected to take a little leisure during their Summer vacation, and those who are fashionably inclined and can afford it may even venture a tour of the watering places. As for the Judges, their salaries, as a general thing, do not admit of a very extensive or expensive Summer frolic, though it is to be hoped there are few of them who are reduced to the necessity of living on the charity of their better halves, as a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court recently declared to the Grand Jury was his forlorn predicament. And then there are lawyers, with large practice and ample means for travel, who prefer to remain in the City through all the hot Summer months—crusty old bachelors many of them, whose admiration of the fair sex is so exuberant that they dare not trust themselves to the fascinations of Saratoga, Long Branch, or Newport. But the majority contrive to get away from the City for a shorter or longer time during the vacation of the Courts, and they distribute themselves here and there, as their tastes or inclinations may dictate. At the present time they are scattered around at nearly all the noted Summer resorts, and a good share of them are expected to bring up at Saratoga to witness the races that commence on Wednesday next.

Of the Supreme Court Judges, SUTHERLAND is at St. Catherine's, Canada East; CLERKE is at Saratoga, INGRAHAM has been at Niagara Falls and will visit Saratoga on his return; BARNARD has been at Long Branch and will visit the Falls during the month, and CARDOZO confines himself to an occasional run down to Long Branch.

Of the Superior Court Bench, Chief Justice BARGOUR has been making a tour of the New-England States, visiting the manufacturing districts; Judge MONELL is going to the White Mountains, and during his absence will visit Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay River; Judge MCCUNN spends his leisure time at his new country seat in Hempstead, Long Island; Judge DAVIES is at Long Branch, as is also the Clerk of the Court, JAS. M. SWEENEY.

Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas, has made the tour of Canada, and at last accounts was in Salem, Mass. He will be in the City during the present week, but will not open his Chambers in July, is going to spend his vacation at Rockaway and Long Branch. Judge BARRETT is making the tour of Europe.

Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court, is at Newport. Judge HUNTER, of the Circuit Court, is at his home in Cooperstown. He has recovered from his recent severe illness, and will be in town at the September session of the Court, when it is expected that the long-delayed trial of the United States ex rel. WM. FULLERTON will take place before him.

Recorder HACKETT, of the Court of Sessions, has been spending some time in the seaside shores of Long Island, and, after finishing up the business of his Court for the present term, is going to Long Branch; Judge BENEDICT has been to Long Branch and is going to Saratoga; District-Attorney GARVIN proposes to spend his vacation at Long Branch; Assistant District-Attorney HUTCHINGS is at Lake George; Mr. VANDERVOORT, the old-time popular Clerk of the Court, is going to Niagara.

Among the more prominent members of the Bar, Messrs. ELIJAH PRODRICK, JNO. E. BURRILL, LAWRENCE SEWARD and JNO. E. PARSONS are making the tour of Europe. WM. M. EVARTS is at his country seat beneath the shadow of Ascutney Mountain, Windsor, Vt.; Ex-Judge BOSWORTH has been at Sharon Springs; CHAS. O'CONOR spends his time between Washington Heights and Lake George; D. D. FIELD is at Stockbridge, in the Berkshire Hills and the Catskill Mountains; United States District-Attorney PIERREPONT is at his country seat on the Hudson, opposite West Point; JNO. MCKEON is at Long Branch; E. C. BENEDICT is at home in the White Mountains; Judge REYNOLDS, of Brooklyn, is in Europe, and Judge BENEDICT, of the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, is among the Green Mountains.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

Mass Meeting at Germania Hall—Resolutions in Favor of Adhering to the Action Already Taken.

The members of the various Journeymen Tailors' and Clothing Cutters' Unions of this City assembled *en masse* at the Germania Rooms, Bowery, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was variously estimated at from 500 to 800 persons. Mr. HENRY LUCKEN, Acting President of the National Labor Union, presided. Messrs. E. STEBER and WM. LUCKEN were Secretaries.

Mr. LUCKEN announced that about six years ago the shop tailors of this City and vicinity commenced to organize with a view to securing an increase of wages. In March last they applied to their employers, who refused them an advance. A few days ago the Executive Committee of the Union decided to place the men on a strike, which was accordingly done on Wednesday last. He said that the present pay of the trade was outrageously low, being vastly below the pay of any other kind of skilled labor in the country. He said that the strike had been inaugurated in order to remedy the present evil from which the workers were suffering.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late WILLIAM H. SYLVIS, President of the National Labor Union, were subsequently adopted.

The following preamble and resolutions concerning the strike were then adopted:

Whereas, We, the members of the Wholesale department, in making our just and not extravagant demands, have been treated with the utmost contempt by our employers; and

Whereas, We have proved that the necessity has driven us to a strike, inasmuch as the stubbornness of our employers has refused to accede the means of proved a sensible adjustment of our difficulties, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the clothing cutters, coatmakers and shop tailors employ all the means in our power to carry out the strike.

Resolved, That we take care no more work, and that we return what we have on hand.

Resolved, That we call on all manufacturers, not at present affected by the strike, to follow the example of their colleagues in New-York and Newark, and immediately stop work.

Mr. MARSHALL, President of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, was introduced and said that the time had gone by when the tailors could expect to get anything by simply pleading and imploring their employers for an advance in wages. These men would not ask whether their employers were or were not receiving living wages, for the reason that they did not care. Their only concern was to grind the men to the earth, and give them the least possible pay for the greatest amount of work. He claimed that the only resource left to the tailors was to strike and force the employers to accede to the demand of their help.

Mr. BRANE, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union, spoke against the members of the trade who had heretofore tamely submitted to the tyranny of the employers. He was very severe on the manufacturers, claiming that if they would join with the tailors the object of the strike would be virtually accomplished. Addresses were also made by HENRY SHAFFER, President of the Clothing Cutters' Union, Mr. RAITZ, Mr. STONE and others. The meeting then adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY SOLDIERS.

A Communication Addressed to them from Governor Ward—Unclaimed Valuables and Memorandums in his Possession.

Ex-Governor WARD, of New-Jersey, has accumulated many valuables belonging to soldiers of the late war, for which he can find no owners. There are [illegible] suits of money, some discharge papers, final statements, &c., and many mementoes, left by dying soldiers to be sent to their friends now in his possession. There seems to be no way to communicate with the owners of this property, except by public notice of its whereabouts. Those named below, are requested to address, by letter only, MARCUS L. WARD, Room No. 2, Post Office building, Newark, N. J.

William Tracy, D, 8th New-Jersey Vols.
Cephas Compton, I, 8th New-Jersey Vols.
Michael Keller, A, 8th New-Jersey Vols.
Edgar R. Thelmen, E, 11th New

THE OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

The Story Told by Blake, the Detective, Arrested in Portland.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, July 31.

Our readers will remember the startling announcement in June last that the Ocean Bank of New-York, situated on Greenwich-street, had been robbed of nearly all the contents of the vault—about $2,000,000—and there was no clue to the perpetrators of the bold scheme. Detectives have since been at work on the case, but no positive developments had up to recently been found to give any clue to the money. Detectives, it is said, traced two of the conspirators East, and have made a pretty thorough search. On Thursday, BLAKE, the detective who so successfully worked up the Auburn murder case last Winter, thus proving the old adage, "set a rogue to catch a rogue," was arrested.

BLAKE is of medium size, rather thick set, black hair, cold, gray, quick eye, wears a full beard, rather in its color looking as if it belonged to a man on the shady side of fifty, and therefore he rightly claims it; his features are not the finest, and his nose would indicate that he was flush at least part of the time. With the shrewdness of one in his position his dress is neither of the best material nor the neatest fit, but he does not appear to be a very fastidious person.

His story is simple and pretty concise in regard to the memorable robbery, and with his clear intellect he perhaps wishes to take advantage of his peculiar lonely position to once more appear in the world. He says he passed through this city on the 7th of June on his way to New-York to join his pals, and after the robbery was committed he left the next week to return to Portland. He says the party numbered four or five that hired the basement under the bank, and pretended to be insurance agents from Ohio. On the morning above mentioned, the features of the banking-room being familiar to the occupants below, an entrance to the same was made by boring with an auger through the intervening floor. Once within reach of the vault it seems that it was an easy matter for the professionals to pick the lock, it not being one of the safest, as was afterward established. The small safes within were easily blown open without attracting the attention of the night watch, and their contents rifled. In their hurry they did not get a lot of gold, $30,000, and gold-bearing bonds to about the same value.

After they got well clear of the building they found they had with them $600,000 in certified checks and railroad bonds that were of no use to them, so they sacrificed a trunk they had, and left this in the trunk on Elizabeth-street, where it was recovered.

He does not speak of the routes taken by the several confederates, or where they are, but thinks they are still in the country.

He appears not to feel very anxious about himself, and says that all will go right with him, and the money he has will find its owners all right, and volunteers to say that none of the present holders will be able to use the unlawful gains. Officers are coming to make his acquaintance.

This story is good for what it is worth. The charge on which BLAKE was arrested by Deputies PERRY and BOLTON is for the larceny of between $600 and $800 from the proprietor of the Arlington House, Arlington, Mass. The facts in this latter case, we learn, are that BLAKE and his son were left in charge of the hotel, and he absconded with the money.

Fatal Accident in Auburn—Death of Milton Alden.

From the Auburn Advertiser, July 30.

Mr. MILTON ALDEN, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, was instantly killed at about 1:30 o'clock to-day. He was engaged in adjusting the belt to a pulley on the shafting at his shop on the outlet, in rear of Mechanic-street, for the purpose of running a circular saw—the shaft making 200 revolutions per minute. It is supposed his clothing came in contact with the belt in such a manner that he was drawn up to the ceiling with a rapidity and force sufficient to break his neck instantly, also fracturing the bones of his legs and arms, and frightfully mangling his body. Nearly two minutes elapsed before the gates could be shut down and the machinery stopped, when the body was removed to the floor above, where a horrified crowd assembled to gaze upon the ghastly spectacle.

A Coroner's jury, impaneled immediately after the accident, find their verdict as follows: "That the said MILTON ALDEN came to his death on the 30th day of July, from injuries received by being accidentally drawn around a shaft in his shop on Mechanic-street."

For some twenty years the deceased had been an honored citizen of Auburn, industriously engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and more recently known as of the firm of ALDEN & SON, in the Auburn Agricultural Works. The suddenness of his death, and the estimable character of the unfortunate man, give to the tragic circumstance a degree of saddened horror which will very generally pervade the community upon reading of his fate.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market continues very dull and quiet. There was but little excitement last week, and except on Tuesday, nothing of any note is promised for this. The auctioneers have very wisely postponed other sales until September, when cooler weather will make them more popular.

The market needs a rest. For several months it has been run steadily. Even Mondays and Saturdays, in old times recognized as off days, have been pressed into the service, an immense amount of property has been disposed of, and the season has generally been very successful; but it is time now to stop for a while; the demand is for the present supplied, the people are losing interest, and to continue selling through this month would seriously affect the Fall season. For some weeks past the excitement has been diminishing, and at one or two of the sales made lately, the entire absence of any enthusiasm was painfully apparent. The assemblages have been, too, of a very different character from those of a couple of months ago. Then, interested, intelligent and attentive crowds gathered about the auctioneer, listened carefully to what he had to say, bid briskly and bought promptly. Now, the parties are mainly mere excursionists, who go for what they can get to eat and drink, to have a free ride and a good time generally, and it has not been an uncommon thing to see the crowd separate as soon as the lunch table had been cleared, leaving the auctioneer almost alone, standing in the midst of a little knot of persons, who were, perhaps, willing to invest a trifle, if the lots sold very cheap, otherwise not, while the main crowd were off pleasure hunting, and not seen again until they met the legitimate visitors at the place appointed to take the return train. This is of course very unjust to the owner, but large crowds care very little for the purses or feelings of individuals, and until a change is made in the class of persons who attend, until more responsible men are seen among them again and fewer lunch hunters, known to the auctioneers as "revolvers" and "repeaters," but little else can be expected.

The sale to be made on Tuesday, 3d inst., by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., deserves particular attention for two reasons; first, because it will probably be the last chance this month the people will have to purchase out-of-town lots in this manner, and secondly, because the property itself is very beautiful and desirable. Everybody of course knows of Orange. When all the rest of New-Jersey was comparatively unknown to the people of New-York, before the now well-known lines of the Central and Northern New-Jersey Railroads had been opened and talked of, the country about the slopes of the Orange Mountain was the favorite place of residence for business men. Orange, in the minds of City people, was scarcely thought to be in New-Jersey; it was almost considered as part of the suburbs of New-York; the people were all from New-York, its institutions were all New-York, and its society was made up entirely by people from the great City; certainly, no place in New-Jersey has been longer or more favorably known as a place of residence, and it is well deserving the high place it holds in public esteem. The sale of the 3d inst. is really two sales, as it is in two localities of Orange, and is two descriptions of property. The first sale will take place within five minutes' walk of Orange Valley and Montrose Stations in Orange. The train, leaving New-York at 10:30 A. M., from the foot of Barclay-street, runs directly (stopping at Newark) to this property, where a collation will be in readiness. There are at this point seventy-three villa plots to be sold, beautifully situated in the lovely Orange Valley, just at the base of the far-famed Orange Mountain, and fronting on Scotland and other streets, just south of Tremont-avenue. The improvements in this locality are of the most elegant description. After these lots are disposed of, the train will run down to Brick Church Station, where thirty-three lots will be sold, situated four minutes' walk from station, fronting on Prospect, William, Lincoln, and other streets, and surrounded by the very best improvements in Orange. These lots are in the very heart of the city, with houses on every side, the horse cars to Newark passing past the corner of Prospect-street, only three minutes' walk away. Prospect-street is flagged and beautifully shaded. Brick Church is but twelve miles from New-York, with communication by the Morris and Essex Railroad, twelve trains each way daily, and by the horse cars to Newark at all hours of the day till late in the evening. The terms are very favorable, and special care has been taken by the auctioneers to provide for the comfort of their guests. All who are really interested in this sale may obtain tickets at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street.

The same day Messrs. PHELPS, FALLON & CO. will sell at their office, No. 135 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, the valuable property known as Shooters' Island, nine miles from New-York, and opposite Newark Bay, containing nine acres, with dock one hundred feet long, and sufficient water for vessels of all sizes, with six substantial brick buildings in good order, the whole constituting a complete refinery, or well suited for any manufacturing business. Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Church-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of White-st., 25x75 ... nom.
Church-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of White-st., 25x75 ... nom.
Church-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of White-st., 25x55 ... nom.
Church-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of White-st., 14.9x50, (½ part) ... nom.
Columbia-st., w. s., 39 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x49.8 ... 17,000
Elm-st., w. s., 214.6 ft. n. of Spring-st., 14x100 ... nom.
Fort George property, plot 127, map 607, 406.11x137x231.11x100 ... 8,250
Lots Nos. 25 to 31, inclusive, Thomas C. Pearsall's map, dimensions not stated ... nom.
Sheriff-st., No. 2, 25x100 ... 12,000
16th-st., s. s., 266.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 14.11x103.3 ... 14,425
18th-st., n. s., 212 ft. e. of Avenue B, 100x92 ... 25,000
37th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 37x98.9 ... 10,000
38th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98 ... 2,000
34th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 ... nom.
30th-st., s. s., 161.8 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.5x100.5 ... 20,000
112th-st., s. s., 218 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10 ... 1,600
119th-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 ... 12,500
120th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 10th-av., 22.6x100.7x22x29; 121st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x100.11; 122d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.11x25x100.11x50x100.11x25x100.11 ... 28,400
Avenue A, w. s., 75.2½ ft. n. of 121st-st., 25.2½x100 ... 3,900
2d-av., e. s., 25.3 ft. s. of 78th-st., 25.6x100 ... 5,000
2d-av., e. s., 25.2½ ft. s. of 77th-st., 50.10½x75 ... 47,500
9th-av., e. s., 25.3 ft. n. of 97th-st., 100x101 ... 15,000
11th-av., s.e. corner of 50th-st., 175.8x100, (½ part) ... 3,500

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 814, 2 years and 9 months, until May 1, 1870 ... $3,500
For the last 2 years, per yr. ... 6,000
Columbia-st., No. 73½, 5 years, per year ... 600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of 5th-av., 80x105, Lewis Hurst to John F. Wheeler ... $10,000
Cheever-place, w. s., 243.9 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 47.4½x95.6½x18.6½x20x26.5½x14.8, Francis E. Van Ness to Henry A. Vail ... 3,400
Degraw-st., s. s., 15.4 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 25x59.4, Moses Bulger to Bernard Monaghan ... 500
East corner Prospect-st. and Johnson-av., 78x100, Frederick Ward (referee) to James Connolly ... 410
Eckford-st., w. s., 275 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 25x100, Robert Thomson to William D. Evans ... 2,000
Front-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 50x100, E. C. Lowe to Michael Mulcahy ... 1,000
Fort Greene-place, e. s., 202.7 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 18x100, David Hawley (referee) to Amos Woodruff ... 5,850
Nutria-alley, 40.4 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 12.8x14.8x11.10x13.3x13x20.3, Henry Griffith to John C. Barton ... 500
Pacific-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20.8x100, Machulda Cook to Theodore Hurley ... 11,000
Prospect-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 25x75; Bridge-st., e. s., 85.3 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 2x100.5, G. W. Platt (assignee) to Caroline G. McMellan ... 800
Part of block No. 22, on Jarvis' map of Oakland, 200.7x280x260.7x133x129.7x60x129.7x50, Louisa P. Brooks to Owen L. Ballard ... 12,400
Quincy-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 100.9x152x20, Sarah Blakely to Isaac H. Young ... 4,000
Spencer-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 25x100, Pat. Hane to Margaret Richardson ... 2,500
Second-place, n. s., 183.4 ft. e. of Court-st., 16.8x120.6¾, John Andrews to Thomas Louther ... 13,000
S. e. cor. Lorimer and Johnson sts., 26.4x23; Johnson-st., s. s., 22.4 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 16x23, Mary M. Heinrich to C. Schuck ... 300
S. e. cor. of Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad and New-York-av., 193x74.6, W. H. Davis to Sophia L. Crook ... 4,500
6th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Calyer-st., [illegible] 100, Patrick Flynn to Margaret Thompson ... 1,000
27th-st., s. s., [illegible], Mary H. Blair to Johanna Handy ... 300
40th-st., s. s., [illegible], Benjamin F. Goodrich to John Moore et al. ... 700
Evergreen-av., e. s., [illegible] of Cedar-st., [illegible], John Farrell to Jacob Phillips ... 600
Green-av., s. s., [illegible] of Classon-av., 18x100 ... 600
Hamilton-av., s. s., 150.11 ft. n. of President-st., 21.8x77.2x21.8x77.2 ... 6,000
Harrison-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of River-st., 25x100 ... nom.
Kent-av., e. s., 100.8 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100 ... 2,500
Meeker-av., s. s., 210.9 ft. w. of North Henry-st., 75x100 ... 1,800
Schenectady-av., w. s., 42.6 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 25x100 ... 1,800
Lot No. 28, on Seibel's map, East New-York, 25x97x20x86 ... 225
Lot No. 506, on Fort Hamilton map ... 200
Lot No. 507, on James Schole's map ... 1,700

QUEENS COUNTY.

Bay Side.

Bell-av., w. s., 188 ft. s. of Bradish-av., 100x200 ... $600

Flushing.

Farrington-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Broadway, 50x125 ... $1,000

Clarenceville.

Lots Nos. 480, 481, map of Clarenceville, 50x100 ... $800

Astoria.

Lots Nos. 308 to 313 inclusive, Camelia-st., Robinson's, each 25x100 ... $1,600

Jamaica.

Clinton-av., w. s., 422.9 ft. n. of Fulton-st., Skidmore's, 25x191.6 ... $750

Long Island City.

East-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of East 7th-st., 25x100 ... $600

Locust Grove.

Prospect-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Walnut-st., 50x112.6 ... $500

Hempstead.

Road from Colyer's to Schenck's, s. s., adjoining Jackson's, 9½ acres ... $750

Oyster Bay.

Road from Mannitto Hill to Round Swamp, e. s., adjoining Farmingdale road, 10 acres ... $8,000
Road from Mannitto Hill to Farmingdale, adjoining Powell's, 82 acres ... 7,000

Rockaway.

Main Rockaway road, n. s., adjoining De Mott's, 8 acres, Hewlett's ... $1,600

Woodhaven.

University-place, s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-st., lots Nos. 1 and 2, Woodhaven map ... $[illegible]

Winfield.

Lots Nos. 20, 21, block M, Madison-av., each 25x100 ... $100

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Grove-st., e. s., 81 ft. n. of North 6th-st., 18x100 ... $6,000
Railroad-av., 175 ft. e. of Colgate-st., 25x50 ... 5,000

Hudson City.

Monmouth-st., n. s., E. Harshew's lot, 25x100 ... $1,500
Palisade-av. and Warren-st., n. e. corner, 75x100 ... 9,000

Bergen.

Lexington-av., lot No. 66, C. N. Buck's property, 25x100 ... $2,000
Whiton-st., s. e. s., 275 ft. n. e. of Maple-st., 12.6x80 ... 3,800
Clendenny and Pine sts., n. w. corner, 100x100 ... 2,500
Lot No. 10, block No. 7, map of Lafayette ... nom.

West Hoboken.

Hackensack plank road, lot No. 206, Edward Dubois' map, 25x100 ... $500

Newark.

Bergen-st., w. s., 250 ft. from Cabinet-st., 25x100 ... $1,400
Plane-st., indefinite, 25x76 ... 4,450
Joseph Dennis' land, n. w. corner, 4 acres ... 7,000
Jackson-st., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x100 ... 700
Halsey-st., e. s., indefinite, 25x100; Halsey-st., e. s., near Morris Canal, 30 ft. front ... 14,000
Schalk-st., w. s., 84 ft. n. of Ferry-st., 25 ft. front ... 425

Montclair.

Washington-st., s. s., 125x196 ... $600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 122 feet east of Madison-av.; house 22x50; lot 100.5; price $40,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises, or at No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av., six superior four-story brown-stone houses, 20 feet 10 inches by 56, lot half the block; price $32,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, particularly adapted for a school. Address E. S. H., Box No. 120 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HURL GATE IMPROVEMENTS.

TO OIL AND SUGAR REFINERS, OR VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, opposite the lower part of Blackwell's Island, and within one mile of Hunter's Point Ferry, a splendid piece of ground, 200x410 feet, containing 32 full City lots, 200 feet of water front, bold shore.

In view of the improvements to be made at Hurl Gate, and the probability of a bridge across the East River over Blackwell's Island, this property is particularly worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers. It will be sold cheap without any restrictions. Apply only to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 23 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of the late WM. B. MILES, Esq., at Manhasset Neck, L. I., embracing a dwelling, all the necessary farm buildings, and 165 acres of land. The buildings are all new and in good order. The house is beautifully located, commanding extended views of the Sound and adjacent country. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. MILES, No. 30 Chrystie-st., or CHAS. H. BAILEY, No. 198 Grand-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 363 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE.—POSITIVE SALE BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & Bro. of a desirable house and beautifully located lots on TUESDAY next. See auction column.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, 40 minutes by Erie Railway from City, for SALE by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent of Rutherford Park, or BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 187 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable country seat on the north shore of Long Island, at Glen Cove, with from three to twenty-five acres of land under high cultivation; house furnished or unfurnished; spacious and complete in its appointments, such as gas, hot and cold water, baths, water closets, and steam for warming; abundance of fruit and shrubbery; first-class carriage-house and farm buildings, all of which are supplied with gas and water; within a few minutes' walk of steamboat dock and railroad depot; terms easy; possession immediately. Apply to WRIGHT DURYEA, at Glen Cove, or at Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 35 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, RENT low, at No. 25 Nassau-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, East floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

LAND AND BUILDINGS WANTED—Convenient to iron and coal supply, and for shipping, for a large manufacturing concern; cheap buildings will answer; reasonable rent, with privilege of purchase. Address, with particulars, IRON-WORKS, Herald office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE ELEGANTLY furnished rooms may be had by gentlemen, without board, at No. 47 East 28th-st., second door east of Madison-square; unexceptionable references required.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, AUG. 3, AT 12 M.

ABSOLUTE SALE, by order of J. R. Gilmore, Esq., of 73 VERY DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS,

AT ORANGE, N. J.,

beautifully situated on Scotland-st., directly south of Tremont-av., and within five minutes' walk of Montrose and Orange Valley Stations, from which sixteen trains run each way daily; 55 minutes from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. These lots are situated in the centre of THE LOVELY ORANGE VALLEY, are nicely shaded, and just at the base of the far-famed Orange Mountain, and in the immediate vicinity of the elegant residences of Messrs. Charles Gould, John G. Vose, and many other prominent New-York business men.

Also, on the same day, 33 VILLA PLOTS, four minutes' walk from THE BRICK CHURCH STATION, fifty minutes from New-York, and three minutes' walk from the Newark horse cars, churches, schools and stores, and entirely surrounded by the best improvements in Orange.

There will also be offered a desirable RESIDENCE, 80x60, lot 60x125, with great abundance of fruit, shade and ornamental shrubbery.

This is the first auction sale that has taken place in Orange, and great exertions will be made by the owners and auctioneers to make it one of the most agreeable and successful sales of the season. Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Free passes will be given to respectable parties upon personal application; no notice taken of boys or letters. Captain John S. Young, with an efficient force of attaches, will be on the train to eject all suspicious characters and boys. A collation will be furnished before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AT CATSKILL ON THE HUDSON.

S. DINGEE will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 5, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises:

Five new two-story and French-roof cottages on Harrison-st., opposite Prospect Park Pleasure Grounds; also three very eligible building lots on the corner of Harrison and Orange sts.

All the above property is on the summit of Prospect Hill, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River, and of the grand old mountains, and surrounded by first-class improvements. In front is the new Prospect Park Hotel, situate in the centre of the beautiful and picturesque Prospect Park, while on either side are residences of the first order.

This is the only property offered for sale on Prospect Hill, and from its proximity to the hotel it is extremely desirable as a Summer residence. Further particulars and maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SHOOTERS ISLAND AT AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 3d of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at their office, No. 135 Broadway, the valuable property known as SHOOTERS ISLAND, nine miles from New-York, and opposite Newark Bay, containing nine acres, with dock 100 feet long, and sufficient water for vessels of all sizes, with six substantial brick buildings in good order, the whole constituting a COMPLETE REFINERY, or well suited for any manufacturing business. Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

Closing out of the Spring and Summer stock of Iron Grenadines, French Muslins, Bombazines, Crape, Cloths, Tamese, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—Black Alpacas, 50c., worth 75c.
Empress Cloth, $1, worth $1 50, all wool.
Delhi Poplins at 75c., worth $1.
Beautiful French Robes, $2 50, worth $8.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Aug. 1, 1869.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of WILMERDING & HAMILTON has been dissolved.
M. K. HAMILTON, JR.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission business, at the above office, under the firm name of HAMILTON & MARTIN.
CHARLES MARTIN, Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
M. K. HAMILTON.

THOS. N. MORGAN, OF MORGAN & Lord, and CHAS. F. RISLEY, late of the firms of Risley & Co. and Barral, Risley & Co., have united this day, under the firm name of MORGAN & RISLEY, to continue the wholesale drug business at their store, No. 51 Warren-st. (Signed,) MORGAN & RISLEY.
Dated AUG. 2, 1869.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMmediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his "Elixir of Life," recommended before marriage; singular type.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.

OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, the termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already a sum nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest, and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,000
Chicago and Northwestern	1,153	11,070
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,381
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this road. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence, the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 40 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

West Side Bank,

NO. 484 8TH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.

The above Bank, being duly organized, will be opened for business on

MONDAY, AUGUST 2.

GEORGE MOORE, President.
JNO. G. FLAMMER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier, late Cashier of the Sixth National Bank.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

FOR SALE.

200,000 ST. LOUIS 7 PER CENT. CITY ANTICIPATION BONDS,

Nine months to run from June 1, 1869, by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 16 Wall-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD BONDS.—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company invites proposals for the sale to it of $80,000 of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company's bonds, guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, maturing Dec. 1, 1869; also, $60,000 of those maturing at later dates. Sealed proposals may be sent to the Mercantile National Bank, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, until and including the 5th of August, 1869.

SAML. F. PHELPS, Chairman Finance Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 28 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Union-square National Bank, held this day, Mr. John R. Terry tendered his resignation as President, and Mr. Max Friedman as Cashier of the Bank.

On motion, the resignations of the above-named gentlemen were accepted.

On motion, Mr. Henry Beekman was unanimously elected President.

GEO. T. HAWS, President pro tem.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED TO BORrow, for the term of one year, $8,000, for which chattel mortgage will be given on property worth $20,000, by a party in active business. Address W. S. R., Post-Office Box No. 1,781, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities.

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	122¾	124	5-20 Coupon, '67	122	122¾
Coupon, 1881	122¾	124	5-20 Coupon, '68	122	122¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	[illegible]	122¼	10-40 Regist'd	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	122¾	Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109¾	110¼
5-20 Coupon, '65 New	121¾	122			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GEHRARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 141 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 29, 1869.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	JACQUES GUEDIN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	SAMUEL M. BECKLEY,
EDWD. BURCKHARDT,	ALEX. M. AGNEW,
JAMES M. BEEKMAN,	R. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
N. W. STUYVESANT,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
WILLIAM BLOODGOOD,	ROBT. STUYVESANT,
WILLIAM F. CARY, Jr.,	JOHN D. BEER,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN R. SMITH,
J. P. G. FOSTER,	BENJ. T. KISSAM,
EDWARD COOPER,	R. M. HARISON,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,	R. H. AMMIDOWN,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	JOHN A. STEWART,
H. BLYDENBURGH,	ALEX. N. GUNN,
	JOSIAH H. BURTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously reelected President, and N. W. STUYVESANT Vice-President.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 36 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) due Aug. 1, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000,

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this, the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 110, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The Principal of the loan is made Payable, in Gold, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York ... $35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London ... £7 2s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort ... 7 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commission.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY

AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH ... $14,000,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE ... 6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month June $154,000, against $[illegible] for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,

NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... $1,000,000
PAID IN ... $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. E. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BISHOP, Manager.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $75,000 FOR the term of ten years, interest and principal payable in gold; secured by first mortgage on property costing three times the amount required, and the bond of a first-class party; the money loaned to be expended on the property. For further particulars apply to JOHN DRAGON, No. 66 Nassau-st., Room 23.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INS. COM'Y,

172 BROADWAY,

COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $400,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - - 355,000

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Aug. 2, 1869, free of tax.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 192 BROADWAY, Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL ... $500,000 00
SURPLUS ... 295,237 23
TOTAL ASSETS ... 795,237 23

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

37TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital ... $200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869 ... 112,054 [illegible]
Assets ... $312,054 [illegible]

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 209 Broadway.

SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. E. RHOADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d proximo. Transfer books closed 15th inst.

CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., NO. 186 BROADWAY, JULY 14, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000
SURPLUS ... 170,[illegible]

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Aug. 2.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst. New-York City stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 120 Broadway.

WM. LOVERING, Jr., Secretary.
BUFFALO, July 15, 1869.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1869.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $453,787.

A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.

JAS. YERRANCE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEHRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank, held to-day, a dividend, clear of tax, of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months was made, payable on the 10th of August next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 21st July until the 10th of August.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., on the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d day of August next.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Aug. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. to 2d prox.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared. Payable on MONDAY, Aug. 9 proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 20, 1869.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 2.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., Sun Building, opposite City Hall.

Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax.

On Special Deposits, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight, without the bank. The attention of business men is called to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on applying at the Bank.

"Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention.

One dollar will commence an account.

German and French spoken at the counter.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. E. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.

6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG.—MME. ROSS tells everything—the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 5 East 29th-st., near Madison-av.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT, SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE, SATURDAY, Sept. 18

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Aug. 4	Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5	Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11	Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12	Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants. First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers. First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA.....Aug. 7	IOWA.....Aug. 28
CALEDONIA.....Aug. 14	BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4
CAMBRIA.....Aug. 21	COLUMBIA.....Sept. 11

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA,	2,866 tons	Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Aug. 11, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,282 tons	Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,866 tons	Sept. 1.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	Sept. 8.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold) $80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency) $30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Aug. 11—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Aug. 19

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The SARAGOSSA will sail Aug. 11.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL.....Saturday, Aug. 7
GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGER.....Saturday, Aug. 14

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.) —AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT. PROVIDENCE. Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 4:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.) —AT 5:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $30; three months, $42. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:30 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 9 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent, L. B. & S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world, The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 235 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morrison, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Pier foot of Warren-st., at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Peck-slip at 9:45, 11:45, 3:45; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sat., July 31.....2:30 A. M.	Sat., July 31.....1 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 1.....9 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 1.....3 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 2.....7 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 2.....1 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 2.....11 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 2.....3 P. M.
Tues., Aug. 3.....12 M.	Tues., Aug. 3.....4 P. M.
Wed., Aug. 4.....12:30 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 4.....5:30 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 9 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 24 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 50c. to all other landings 50c. Harvey & Sesting's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Taylor Dock (Throgg's Neck), Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:45 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all lidgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. R. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPItal from $5,000 to $10,000, (active or silent,) to extend a business already established, and which is protected by patent. Address R. N. S., Box No. 160 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a first-class young woman, who thoroughly understands her work—carve all over, salads, &c.; has the best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 220 6th-av., (new No. 238.)

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS SITUATION, country or City, by a very respectable woman who can give the best City testimonials; is an excellent laundress; French fluting, puffing, &c., in best manner. Apply at No. 536 6th-av., new 580, 2d.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also young girls and those late landed, for City and country. At BOOKHAM'S, 389 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or a few miles in the country, or a regular chambermaid, or to assist in sewing; wages, $16. Call at No. 303 East 28th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, A middle-aged woman, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country; makes pastries, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages, $12. Call at 309 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Address No. 146 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at her former employer's, No. 29 West 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman a situation as laundress, or would do the work of a small family; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER would go out by the day to first-class families; best of City reference. Apply at No. 275 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or for housework. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY OR COUNTRY in want of first-class servants, with best references, can be supplied at once at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 109 4th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 89 6th-av.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH man and his wife, without family; the man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and laundress; both understand their business thoroughly; good reference. Address H., gardener, Box No. 188 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman in a private family; can give four years' reference from last employer. Call or address for two days M. R., No. 1,282 Broadway, harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address T. W., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; country preferred; has the best of references. Address R. G., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, whom he has no further use for; one who thoroughly understands his business and is worthy of the situation. Call on or address J. S., No. 12 East 27th-st., in private stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife as first-class waiter and professed cook; Protestants; both thoroughly understand their business; best of references; no objection to the country. Address M. C., No. 810 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom or valet to a gentleman; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as nurse to an invalid gentleman; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Address A. W., care of Mr. Purcell, No. 910 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man employment as groom and coachman; he perfectly understands it in every respect; good reference given. Address O., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single American man, who understands his business; has the best of references. Address B. D., Box No. 186 Times Office.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTAbility and responsibility offers to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and contents, during his absence in the country, by giving it his personal attention, for a small compensation. Address C. A. M., Box No. 141 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, one who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 672 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, INDUSTRIous man, acquainted with the book business and familiar with book-keeping, to make himself generally useful in a book store. Address BOOKSELLER, stating salary expected, giving references, &c., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, willing to go out of town for the Summer; none need apply who are not willing to wash for two nurses; the lady will be in town on Monday, Aug. 2, from 9 to 12 o'clock. Apply at No. 38 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF EXTRA SERvants for excellent situations, and all respectable girls and women of all nations, capacities and work, situations ready; come one, come all. BOOKHAM'S, No. 389 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S.—100 GIRLS WANTED daily at No. 342 4th-av., corner of 25th-st., viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses; girls for housework and those lately landed suited immediately.

CORRESPONDENT.—WANTED BY A manufacturing and jobbing house a corresponding clerk, one who has heretofore performed such service. Address, with names of references, S. F., Box No. 5,480 Post Office.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; no pay till engaged; situations ready for a large number of well-recommended servants, also those lately landed can get places immediately.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; THE MAN to work on farm, and woman to do housework. Address, with amount of wages required, A. L., Box No. 1,730 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF A wholesale hardware house; a good penman, quick and correct at figures. Address, in handwriting, J. H. B., Post Office Box No. 4,148. Salary $200.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 16 TO 19 YEARS of age to perform office work and make himself generally useful; must be a fair writer and live at home. Address J. R., Box No. 165 Times Office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN COME WELL recommended, and who is acquainted with the running of horse cars. Apply to T. J. BROWN, Superintendent Harlem Railroad, City Line.

EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURANCE agents will find good inducements and facilities by communicating with HOME OFFICE, Post Office Box No. 804 New-York.

BOY WANTED—IN THE DRY GOODS commission business; salary first year, $100. Address H., Box No. 1,281 New-York Post Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVIN WALKER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alvin Walker, of said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of July, 1869.

au2-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ J. FRIEDMAN and ABRAHAM J. FRIEDMAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Moritz J. Friedman, and Abraham J. Friedman, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1869.

au2-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bids to be opened 4th August*," and to conform in every respect with the terms and conditions of former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 4th prox., for the following supplies, to be *of the best quality*, and delivered *free of expense*, at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

29 coils and 6 lengths Lead Pipe, from 1¼ inches to 2½ inches as to size.

48 Prescot Oak Chairs.

Bidders to state in their proposals the date within which they will fill the orders if awarded to them. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau:
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM.—INQUIRE CONCERNING RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $200 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 46 East 21st-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 32 West 38th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1, Mining Engineering; 2, Metallurgy; 3, Geology and Natural History; 4, Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 28. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline parental but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

A FRENCH LADY, OF EXPERIENCE in teaching her own and the German languages, wishes to make a new engagement for the coming year in a young ladies' institute; good reference given. Address TEACHER, care seminary, Hamilton, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home training. Special attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISSES HEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 13 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.— DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 699 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 188 Madison-av., corner 33d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSIcal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 158 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 23.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 6th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS HANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR sale. Inquire of Professor E. G. KIMBALL, No. 54 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL SEMINARY, FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF A GERMAN UNIversity, with ten years' experience in this country as teacher of modern and ancient languages, music and drawing, wishes a situation in a first-class school, to which he would prove a valuable acquisition on account of his being a good English scholar and disciplinarian. Address OMEGA, Box 120 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF ABOUT ten years' successful experience, a situation as teacher or principal of a graded school; best of references furnished. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 366 Bridgeport, Conn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CONRAD KUHNER, plaintiff, against ELLEN KUHNER, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 22, 1869. STEPHEN WHITEHORN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1869.

jy5-law6wM*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare at No. 71 Irving-pl., near 19th-st.; large and small rooms on second floor, with ample closets.

FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK parlors and several small rooms to let to gentlemen, with gas and bath. No. 73 East 4th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 15 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.

HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burr's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving with Nicolson pavement Nineteenth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues.

Second—For paving with Nicolson pavement Twenty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

Third—For paving with Belgian pavement Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Fourth—For building sewers between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—For paving with Belgian pavement Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—All the lots lying between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between the First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Tenth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 52 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 24 day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 24 day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto, and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., }
T. COMAN, } Commissioners.
G. W. DITCHETT, }

Dated NEW-YORK, June 29, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 32 1ST-AV., NEAR 2d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

will make his first appearance in this City, after an absence of two years, in his world-renowned character of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

in Mr. Dion Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama, written expressly for Mr. Jefferson, founded on Washington Irving's story, and entitled

RIP VAN WINKLE; Or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.

The play will be presented with every attention to detail, embracing

New Scenery.....by.....Witham & Lewis
New Costumes.....by.....Thomas Joyce
New Properties.....by.....Dunn and Assistants
New Machinery.....by.....Dunne and Assistants

and a strong cast of Characters.

FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AUG. 7, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER.

MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1869, AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Boucicault and Harris' drama, in three acts, entitled ARRAH-NA-POGUE; Or, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.

DAN BRYANT.....as	SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY.....as	MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE.....as	ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES.....as	FANNY POWER
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....as	COL. O'GRADY
J. GARDEN.....as	BEAMISH McCOUL
J. B. HEALEY.....as	THE SECRETARY
C. H. ROCKWELL.....as	MAJOR COFFIN
G. F. KETCHUM.....as	THE SERGEANT
J. W. BRATONE.....as	WINTERBOTTOM
J. M. BURKE (with Jig).....as	KATY WALSH
G. C. CHARLES.....as	OINY FARREL
N. McINTYRE.....as	REGAN

SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES AND EFFECTS ALL NEW.

STETSON HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

LA COTERIE, of New-York, take pleasure in announcing that they have effected arrangements with the proprietor of the above-named hotel to give a

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 5, 1869.

The services of Mr. T. M. Soarer, costumer, have been secured, who is now at the Stetson House, with his extensive stock of costumes, dominos and masques.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.

ENGAGEMENT OF Mr. DE CORDOVA, (for one evening only.)

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 4, in the Grand Hall of the Continental Hotel, Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his celebrated lecture, MISS JONES' WEDDING—NO CARDS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss KATE FISHER for one week more. Mr. JAMES SMITH, Champion Walker, will walk one mile in seven minutes. JERRY LE DREW. GOOD FOR NOTHING.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES

Will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1869, and continue six days. W. R. TRAVERS, President.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:30 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Graycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, July 28, 1869.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion to the highest bidder, at 2 P. M. on the 30th of August next, the propeller steamship *Stephen Decatur*, of 514 40-100 tons burden, said vessel is only six years old, is staunch and seaworthy, and ready for immediate service, is provided with one high-pressure engine of 26 inches diameter of cylinder, and 26 inch stroke. One high-pressure boiler 12½ feet long, 7 feet 6 inches diameter, made by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, (which, in February, 1868, when the vessel was last inspected, was subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 75 pounds per square inch,) and all the necessary equipment pertaining to vessels of her class.

The sale will take place at Pier No. 43 North River, and the purchaser will be responsible from the time of purchase.

Terms, 10 per cent. cash at time of sale, balance to be paid on the following day, when the vessel will be transferred to the purchaser. The vessel can be seen at any time at Pier No. 43 North River. There will also be sold at the same place, on the same date, two horses, and the following telegraph apparatus belonging to the Signal Department United States Army, and no longer required for the public service:

2 four-wheeled spring wagons.
2 two-wheeled carts.
2½ miles 7 strand copper wire insulated with vulcanized rubber.
4 field desks.
2 spirit lamps with reels, reel stands, &c., &c.

Also, a lot of condemned Quartermaster stores.

Terms, cash in United States currency. Purchasers must remove their property within 24 hours of time of purchase.

RUFUS INGALLS, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.

SEVENTH WEEK. UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN.

BY GENERAL REQUEST, THE EVER POPULAR

EAST LYNNE,
EAST LYNNE,
EAST LYNNE.

POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY, AND

SATURDAY MATINEE,
SATURDAY MATINEE,
SATURDAY MATINEE.

GENERAL ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.

SATURDAY, A POWERFUL BILL, LUCRETIA BORGIA AND ANDY HANDY.

IN REHEARSAL, GREEN BUSHES.

SHORTLY, GRAND REVIVAL—SEA OF ICE.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

PRODUCTION OF ANOTHER NOVELTY.

MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, and EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented, for the first time at this establishment, Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's American satirical comedy, in four acts, entitled SELF!

for which the DISTINGUISHED ARTIST, JOHN E. OWENS, has been specially engaged to appear in his original character of JOHN UNIT, (for the first time in this City,) supported by the following talented ladies and gentlemen:

MISS ANNIE DELAND,

her first appearance here,

MISS EFFIE GERMON, MISS AMELIA HARRIS, MISS FLORENCE STANLEY, MISS T. MORDAUNT, MR. OLIVER DOWD, MR. D. T. RINGGOLD, and MR. W. R. FLOYD.

Incidental to the play an interior view of A. T. STEWART'S DRY GOODS PALACE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8.

THE KIRALFYS' NEW DIVERTISSEMENT, HARVEST HOME. HARVEST HOME.

Pronounced an Unprecedented Success.

TWELFTH WEEK! TWELFTH WEEK!

GEO. L. FOX'S AMERICAN AND UNRIVALED PANTOMIME, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.

H. D. D.....(Afterward Clown).....GEO. L. FOX.
Dame Sprat.....(Afterward Pantaloon).....C. K. FOX.

Plenty of Jokes! Many Changes! and Lots of Fun!

THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFY TROUPE APPEAR TWICE! APPEAR TWICE!

HANIOLA, IMRE, AND BOLOSSY, WITH THIRTY EXTRA LADIES and the BRILLIANT HUNGARIANS.

Comic Pas de Trois, IMRE, BOLOSSY, G. L. FOX.

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum. BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY. 100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW. OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M. TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS 30 CENTS.

SOPHIE, WORRELL SISTERS' Burlesque
JENNIE, LALLA ROOKH. Company.

Afternoon at 2, PEEP-SHOW MAN, and Foundling. Evening at 8, WORRELL SISTERS, Lalla Rookh.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

MR. J. LEVY.

THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 2, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Masaniello".....Auber
2. Waltz, "Telegramme".....Strauss
3. Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
4. Polka, "Concert Hans".....Bilse
5. Grand Fantasie, "Faust".....Gounod
6. Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
7. Cavatina, "Robert toi que j'aime".....Meyerbeer

MR. J. LEVY.

8. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube".....Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "William Tell".....Rossini
10. Overture, "Maritana".....Wallace
11. Polka, "Excelsior," Solo for Cornet.....Prowse

MR. J. LEVY.

12. Quadrille, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur".....Strauss

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 6, ONE HUNDREDTH CONCERT. TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO THEODORE THOMAS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INDUStrial EXHIBITION BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will be held between 63d and 64th sts. on 3d-av., in a structure so enlarged as to cover 400 feet by 175. It will be open for the reception of steam engines and other heavy machinery on the 15th of August; for the reception of other articles from the 1st to the 7th of September next, and to the public on the 8th. Persons desiring to exhibit works of art, labor-saving inventions and new products, can obtain circulars and blank applications for space by writing to S. D. TILLMAN, American Institute.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

SCHREIBER CORNETS AND BAND instruments are being adopted as the very best in every respect. During 1868 we sent out a large number of sets, subject to test on delivery. Not a single set has been returned. All have been accepted, and give great satisfaction. New factory is now in fine running order. Circulars on application. M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Agents, No. 680 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSION.

THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL, VIA HALIFAX.

The Inman Mail Steamer from New-York for Halifax every alternate TUESDAY. Time about fifty hours.

The Royal Mail (Gulf) Steamship Line from Pictou every TUESDAY for Quebec and Montreal, calling at Shediac, Newcastle, Chatham, Perce, Gaspe, and Father Point.

FARES.

	1st cabin
New-York to Halifax, including meals and stateroom	$20 00 gold
Halifax to Montreal, including meals and stateroom	20 00 gold
Halifax to Quebec, including meals and stateroom	17 50 gold
Halifax to Quebec, without meals	12 50 gold

Apply to JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. O. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 63 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAINTAIN THE SOVEREIGNTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

An American citizen yet languishes in an English prison for an alleged Irish political offence, and American citizens are executed in Cuba, almost under the guns of Federal ships of war, and without formalities of trial and before they had committed overt acts. Nevertheless a Republican Secretary of State serenely sits in the State Department, and a Republican President with the General of our Army and his Admiral of our Navy, junket from watering-place to watering-place in holiday contempt of the outrages against American sovereignty. Shall such occurrences stand without at least indignant protest from a democratic people who, unfortunately in minority of administration, can do nothing to avert and redress insults by foreign Governments? The Democrats of New-York are therefore invited to meet in mass meeting in Tammany Hall and vicinity on MONDAY NIGHT, Aug. 2, 1869, at 8 o'clock, to protest, in behalf of this great metropolis, against the weak administration of Federal affairs upon the great question of American citizenship. The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited to be present and address the meeting:

A. OAKEY HALL,	COL. JOHN WARREN,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,	AUGUST. COSTELLO,
SAMUEL B. GARVIN,	JOHN J. FREEDMAN,
LEON ABBETT,	EDWARD L. CAREY,
ALG'N S. SULLIVAN,	JOHN J. MULLALY,
ERASTUS BROOKS,	PATRICK J. MEEHAN,
JOSEPH PAUL,	THOMAS C. FIELDS,
MAGNUS GROSS,	A. J. ROGERS,

and others.

By order Tammany General Committee. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.

JOHN HOUGHTALIN, } Secretaries.
WM. HITCHMAN, }

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars. P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 121 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

RELIGIOUS.

Archbishop McCloskey on the Infallibility of the Ecumenical Council.

Anniversary of West India Emancipation.

Very few of the churches were open yesterday, pastors as a rule being at present in the enjoyment of their Summer vacation at the sea shore or in the mountains.

Archbishop McCloskey preached a somewhat remarkable sermon at the Cathedral on the objects of the coming Ecumenical Council, in which he took the ground that in their action the Council, provided it agreed with the views of the Pope, would be inspired of the Holy Ghost, and that therefore their decision will be infallibly correct.

The anniversary of the emancipation of slavery in the British West Indies was celebrated by the colored people in Zion Church in the evening. In the course of the sermon the pastor declared that General Grant, in his opinion the weakest of all the Presidents, was responsible for the Southern outrages, of which he mentioned instances not recorded in the papers. Reports of these are given below.

THE COUNCIL AT ROME.

Farewell Sermon of Archbishop McCloskey on its Plans and Purposes.

It having been announced that the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey would yesterday preach his farewell sermon, previous to taking his departure for Rome, to attend the Ecumenical Council to assemble in that city in December next, the cathedral in Mott-street was, at the usual Sunday morning service, filled by an attentive congregation, among whom were many ladies and gentlemen belonging to Protestant denominations, anxious to listen to the parting words of that distinguished prelate. Solemn High Mass was celebrated on the occasion, the celebrant being Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, assisted by Rev. Father McGean, acting as Deacon, Rev. Dr. McSweeney as Sub-Deacon, and Rev. Father McNierney, Secretary to the Archbishop, as Master of Ceremonies. The musical services were of superior excellence, the mass sung being Schmitz's No. 5, in two sharps, and the offertory selection a quartette, "Jesu, Redemptor Meus." The soloists were: Mme. Chomé, soprano; Mrs. Werner, contralto; Henry Schmitz, tenor, and Herr Bohrt, basso. Professor Gustavus Schmitz presided at the organ. Previous to the sermon the chorale, "Veni Creator Spiritus" was sung, after which the Archbishop ascended the pulpit and read the gospel selection for the day, taken from St. Mark vii., 31 to 37. Taking as his text the expression used by the multitude on witnessing the miracle narrated in the gospel, "He hath done all things well; He maketh both the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak," the Archbishop spoke in substance as follows:

The words of the text inform us what were the feelings of the multitude, how they were filled with wonder and admiration, on seeing the miracle of curing the deaf mute which the divine Saviour wrought in their presence. They saw in this another evidence of the power and beneficence of that divine personage who went about everywhere doing good; and so impressed were they by what they had witnessed, that they could not withhold the tribute of their admiration for Him. They viewed his miraculous action, however, in a purely material and human light; they did not know, and could not understand, the deeper and hidden meaning that lay beneath the surface of His act; and they but little understood the appropriateness of their own almost inspired words, when they said, "He hath done all things well: He maketh both the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak." Truly "He hath done all things well." For this He was sent upon the earth; for this he became God incarnate in our humanity; not only to heal the miseries and infirmities of the body, but the still greater and more grievous ills that afflict the soul; not only to His beneficence shown to us among any one people, in one country or one age, but it extends over all the world, to every age and to every nation. The great work He came on earth to perform He still carries on; that which He left unaccomplished is being perfected; He is still speaking to the nations and to the world. How, it may be asked. In the Church which He established; through the Sacraments of that Church, which are the means whereby grace is conveyed to the soul; through the ministry which He commissioned to perform His work. In the Sacraments He is appealing to the material senses of our nature, yet working miracles of grace and goodness to men. In Baptism our ears were opened to hear His commands and to obey them. In the Sacrament of Penance we are raised from the depth and degradation of sin to a life of grace. In the Holy Eucharist, under the form and appearance of bread, there is given to us a celestial food, to strengthen us in combating with the evil tendencies of the world; and in Confirmation, the gifts of the Holy Ghost enable us to secure the immortal crown. What are all these but manifestations of His divine goodness? What are they but miracles wrought for our spiritual welfare? In guiding and directing our spiritual wants, He speaks to us with an ever-living, infallible voice, giving us assurance that we cannot be led astray. If there be those who see not the hidden efficacy of the Sacraments, who refuse to-day the Church, it is no more an argument against the validity of the one nor the authority of the other, than, in the beginning, it was against the miracles wrought by our divine Saviour by those who then would not believe. We are told that heresies would come; that scandals would come; that some would turn aside from the teachings of truth in order to embrace the novelties of the day; but it is nevertheless true that His work is going on, and will be continued to the end of time. It is always true that blessed are the poor, rather than the rich; blessed are the meek, rather than the haughty and the proud; blessed are the peace-makers, rather than the wranglers and those who incite to strife and to war; in a word, it is always true that we must become even as little children if we would be pleasing to God. It is always true that divine faith is unchangeable; that faith cannot bow down to mere human understanding. The history of the Church has shown us incontestible evidences of the fact that God is ever guiding and guarding her actions. When persecution, unrelenting and dire, assailed her, we see that there were heroic martyrs who laid down their lives in defence of the truth, and the blood of martyrs became the seed of the Church. When heresiarchs arose we see that there also arose champions of the Church, to combat the errors which had crept into the fold—noble defenders of the faith, who set forth still more brightly the truths which the Church had taught, and made still clearer that which had been the cause of dispute. And so, down all the ages, we see the great doctors of the Church side by side with the heresiarchs and the teachers of error. When the rigidity of morals became loosened, we see that, side by side with men who gave themselves up to their own bad passions, were those whose whole lives were spent in the service and honor of God, and who, even here on earth, led the life of angels. As occasion requires, we find that the Church speaks with a lesser or a greater authority. As a general rule, teaching the truths we are bound to believe, in a gentle manner, so as to win the hearts of mankind, we yet sometimes see her speaking with a power and authority that carry with them the marks of a divine commission. On great occasions, when necessity demanded, her bishops and patriarchs, coming together from all quarters of the globe, defined what was the truth held everywhere from the beginning of Christianity, and what was the morality taught by its divine founder. In these great councils were set forth the dogmas which had been attacked, or the moral principles it was attempted to destroy. Three hundred years have passed away since the last of these great councils was held—that of Trent, which, even according to the testimony of eminent Protestant writers, has never been surpassed for the learning of its members or the piety exhibited in the lives of those who composed it. The monuments of its learning will be handed down with veneration so long as time shall last. Since then heresies are spreading more than ever before; new sects are multiplying with frightful rapidity; infidelity and materialism are making headway. The errors of to-day attack not merely special dogmas of religion, but are calculated to undermine and overthrow the whole system of Christianity, to subvert all authority, and thus bring about anarchy, even in civil society itself. In view of this deplorable condition of things, the head of the Church, the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth, has summoned from every nation and from every kindred—from all the ends of the earth—the bishops and patriarchs, the teachers and shepherds of the flock, to define more clearly, and with indisputable authority, the truths of divine faith, to provide for the better observance of morals and of discipline, in order that the inroads of heresy and of infidelity may be stopped, and the teachings of Christianity be better understood and practiced. It is not our province, beloved brethren, (said the Archbishop) to indulge, as is the habit with others outside of the Church, in conjecture and speculation as to what this coming Council is going to do. We have no need or call to worry ourselves in this respect. Of this much we are well assured—Jesus Christ is in His Church, and in this day, as in all ages past, He will do all things well. Whatever may be the decisions of the Council, indorsed by the living head of the Church, we know that they will be inspired by the Holy Ghost, and will eventuate in the spiritual well-being of mankind. During these days antecedent the great convocation of the pastors of the Church, your work is not conjecturing or speculating, but prayer, sincere and earnest prayer. And you should devoutly pray that this Council may be directed so that its acts may tend to destroy the evils which afflict the Church, and to avert the dangers which threaten her peace; pray that all may be done which conduces to the salvation of men. But, beloved brethren, prayer, to be pleasing to God, must be offered up with clean hands and a pure heart. Sin is ever abhorrent in the sight of the Almighty; and many of the evils with which the Church has been afflicted have been permitted, I doubt not, in punishment for the many and grievous sins of her children. In order that you may have an incentive to pray with the proper conditions, so that your supplications may be effective before the throne of God, the Vicar of Christ has opened out to you the spiritual treasures of Heaven. To him was given the authority so to do; he was made the custodian by Christ himself, when He said: "I give unto thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven." With these he has unlocked the spiritual treasury, so that, on complying with the conditions of true penitence and sincere sorrow for sin, you may reap more fully of grace and benediction. Another condition is almsdeeds, the giving of your substance to aid and support those who are in poverty and sorrow. I commend you to be generous in your support to the many noble institutions that catholic charity has already provided for the poor in your midst. You have need of alms-deeds to secure for yourselves the prayers of the orphan, the widow, and the afflicted. Let me exhort you to persevere in these noble works of charity which are so great a means of calling down the blessings of Heaven on all who aid and encourage them. In this connection I take pleasure in mentioning that another charitable institution is about to be added to the many that your generosity has already provided—I refer to the establishment for the support and education of deaf mutes, which is shortly to be opened here, and to the support of which you will be called upon to give generously. This has a peculiar significance in connection with this day's gospel. Those who are deprived of the sense of hearing, and whose tongues have not been loosened to chant the praises of God, strongly yet mutely appeal to our hearts to provide for them in their necessitous condition. Do not forget, also, the seminary for the education of the priesthood who are to minister to the spiritual wants of your children and those who come after them; nor the new cathedral, wherein are to be celebrated the divine mysteries of religion, and which will go down to future ages as a monument of your zeal and piety. In parting from you, for a time, to participate in the proceedings of the great Council that is convoked by the Father of the Faithful, I take this occasion to thank you for the offerings you have given as an earnest of your love for the worthy Pontiff who presides over the Church. I shall take unbounded pleasure, as well as a degree of honorable pride, in laying them at the feet of Christ's Vicar on earth, as an assurance of that love which you have so generously manifested; and when I kneel to pray before the shrine of the great Apostles Peter and Paul, I shall not forget to supplicate the God of Heaven to bless you in your temporal and spiritual necessities; in your families, and in your relations both with the Church and the world. In return, let me ask your pious prayers, that I may be strengthened to perform all the duties devolving on me as your Bishop and pastor, and, if it be God's holy will, that I may return again, to greet you still in the enjoyment of both spiritual and temporal happiness, which is a blessing I sincerely wish you all.

When the post-communion was read, the Archbishop pronounced the benediction, and at the close of the last gospel, the vast congregation, which was in good part made up of Protestants, retired from the sacred edifice.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

Sermon by Rev. Wm. T. Butler—General Grant Declared Responsible for Southern Outrages.

A special sermon, designed to commemorate emancipation in the West Indies, was delivered last evening at Zion Church, (colored,) corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, by the pastor, Rev. Wm. T. Butler. The large church was quite well filled, many of the auditors being whites of both sexes.

The reverend gentleman commenced with the well-known words of General Grant, "Let us have peace." After briefly alluding to the occasion which his sermon was designed to commemorate, he passed to the consideration of the present state of the country, and especially as respects the Republican Party in its relations to our Government. He claimed to be quite familiar with the condition of things at the South at the present time. He did not learn it, however, from the public Press, North or South. He was sorry to say that the papers did not give the condition of things as they existed. His information came from private sources, from numerous letters written to him by friends at the South, on whom he could rely implicitly. There is not, said the speaker, throughout all Tennessee, a Northern man, who is known to be such, who can be elected to any office of trust or profit. The men of the South are as determined as ever to have things all their own way. He alluded to the prophecy said to have been made by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, while lying on his death bed and but a few days before his decease. Some personal and political friends called upon the old gentleman, when the latter inquired, "What is being done?" They could answer him nothing, and he then said that unless the great party which had brought the war to a successful termination carried out promptly and vigorously the doctrine of reconstruction without compromise of its principles, it would soon cease to be a power in the land. He believed that was a true prophecy. The glory of that great and once powerful Republican Party was already on the wane. Soon they would not be able to carry one State throughout all the South. He said he spoke whereof he knew when he said that the same old spirit which for so many years prior to the war controlled this country both North and South, still lingered there; nay, more, it was rampant. They were as determined as ever to control the South and the North as well. A great fight was coming, but it would not be a fight on the battle-field with rifles, bayonets and cannons. They had tried that thoroughly and failed most ignominiously. The fight was to be renewed in that field where they had always excelled; in that field where they had always outgeneraled the North; that field where for half a century and more they had proved more than a match for us—the field of politics. They have said to their rash men, like Forrest and others, that might be named, "Fall back." They have said to their bushwhackers, "Fall back. The North must be controlled by us as well as the South. We want none but conservative men to guide the Ship of State now." At the beginning of the war did not the colored men tell the North they did not understand the purpose, the metal or the spirit of the South; when the officials at Washington proposed to put down the rebellion in thirty days, did not the black man laugh at them? Aye, the colored men knew the South much better than the white man of the North. The colored men knew the Southerners to be stubborn, chivalrous, proud. There would be a tough battle yet. The politicians and leaders at the South are determined to take possession of this Government. They, the colored men, had hoped something from Andrew Johnson, but they had hoped in vain. Then came the new President, Grant. From him they had hoped much. They had waited patiently, but thus far they had waited in vain. General Grant, he believed, was trying an experiment which might prove fatal both to himself and to the party which elected him. He was not only too conservative, but he was weak. Mr. Walker had lately been elected Governor in Virginia by the Conservative Party, which is the party supporting Grant's Administration. That party, throughout the South, is not the friend, but the sworn enemy of the colored man. He would instance one law which had been enacted by the party which elected Mr. Walker in Virginia—the Negro Vagrant act, so called. That law was so odious that the military authorities throughout the State had suppressed it. But withdraw the military power from the State, and the next day that act would be revived. The speaker was very severe upon the Grant and Walker Party in Virginia. He believed the disintegration of the Republican Party had already commenced. True it was that party that brought the war to a successful termination. It was a party which God in his wisdom seemed to have raised up for a particular purpose; its mission having been accomplished, and it having become so corrupt by reason of repeated successes, it was now about to fall to pieces. Before the next Presidential election a new party would be formed out of the fragments of others. In conclusion, the speaker alluded to the anarchy which at present prevails throughout the South. Murders are very frequent—he had the means of knowing that in one State alone twenty-one horrible murders had been committed within six weeks, and these mostly in consequence of political hatred and revenge. The people of the North did not understand the sad condition of things. One word from President Grant would stop all these outrages—one proclamation from him, and peace and good order might be restored there. But General Grant, he thought, was the weakest President this country had ever had. The inevitable result of his weakness would be his own political ruin and the downfall of the Republican Party.

SKEPTICISM VANQUISHED.

Faith in the Gospel Without Argument.

Rev. Lyman Abbott preached to a large congregation in the First Presbyterian Church, South Fourth-street, Williamsburg, yesterday forenoon, his subject being "The skepticism of Thomas vanquished, or Faith in Christ without argument." His text was:

"Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe. Then saith Jesus to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing. And Thomas answered and said unto him, My Lord and my God. Jesus saith to him, Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed; blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."—John, xx., 25, 27, 28, 29.

Thomas had been declared the sceptical disciple. He was a doubter. He did not believe in the resurrection. Like sceptics of our own time, he wanted to feel the prints of the nails—wanted to see the positive evidences of Christ's having risen from the dead. He would believe nothing that was not argued out to an incontrovertible demonstration. It was one of the weaknesses of many Christians that they thought they should be able to present arguments in support of the faith that was in them, while it was a weakness on the part of others to expect Christians to be able to argue out all the things they believed. Now, there were many truths not susceptible of any argument. The love of flowers could not be argued to one who did not see any beauty in them; the love of music—of some grand symphony or masterly harmony, could not be argued into an admirable thing to one who could hear no grandeur and discover no excellence in music; and so it was with those who believed in Jesus as their Saviour; they could not by means of argument merely lead others to love Him. Faith must first be implanted in the soul, and then we know merely that our trust was in him, and no one could by the most potent arguments, lead us to abandon that faith. We know that we love Jesus. What could argue away such knowledge? What could annihilate that faith? The revelations made to men's souls were not purchased by arguments in favor of the atonement, the divinity of Christ, the resurrection, and other standards of the Church. Truth was precious to the soul because it was known, not because it was probable. The preacher exhorted his congregation not to wait for the arguments and deductions of science before they accepted the truth of Christ, but to take Him as he is—believe in Him, and trust in Him for what he has done for us.

EQUALITY IN HEAVEN.

A Secular Sermon on the Next World.

From the London Spectator.

Very few, indeed, of the notions about "Heaven"—using that word as the popular synonyme for the future life, and not as the alternative to Hell—will bear the most ordinary or momentary investigation. As a rule those notions are the merest condensations of widely-diffused hopes, which hopes, again, are often the product of certain disgusts at circumstances which in this world cannot be removed. The notion, for example, that Heaven is perpetual peace, a place where "congregations ne'er break up, and Sabbaths ne'er shall end," a long or eternal rest, is the result of the weariness which all good men must feel of their never-ending struggle with the world, the flesh and the devil, a hope no more in accordance either with reason or revelation than Hawthorne's, that he might be permitted a good long sleep of about two thousand years as a siesta before he was set to work again. If the word Heaven has any meaning, it means a state of existence in which we shall do the Lord's work more perfectly than at present, in which we shall struggle more ardently against sin, and probably against misery, (though that thought is subject to the rider that misery may be merely discipline,) and certainly against ignorance of Him, all of which duties involve work, willing work or happy work, but still work, and not rest, which, again, is absolutely incompatible with the increased desire of the "regenerated," but still finite soul to know Him, the Infinite. The struggle up a mountain may be the happiest effort of our existence, but except by a perversion of words it cannot be called rest. Nor are we able to perceive that at rest or at work the condition of the soul can be one of absolute and complete happiness. *A priori*, he only can be perfectly happy whose knowledge and whose power are synonymous, synchronous and conterminous, because otherwise he must either make mistakes, or wait—or be disappointed. But this cannot possibly be true of any finite being; and with regard to the especial finite being called man, there can be no solution of continuity, otherwise he is not an immortal being, or a being capable of a future life, but only a being who, like a wheat grain, is capable of reproduction in a different stage. Increased, indeed, happiness may be, for us so increased that, in comparison, it may be called perfect, but absolutely perfect in any arithmetical sense it cannot be. If there is no solution of continuity, there must be memory, and with memory, regret, and with regret, shame, and with shame, suffering, however modified in a degree by a clearer perception of the infinite purpose which, though regulating all things, has yet, as one great action in pursuit of that purpose, left human will in freedom. Again, there is the notion, most magnificent and productive of all the unproved ideas, perhaps greatest and most fruitful of all ideas proved or unproved, that we shall in Heaven "know God." How should we know God? That we shall know Him better may be conceded readily, for an inborn conviction tells us, even without revelation, that the flesh acts as a veil between us and the Maker, just as it acts, to use an unworthy simile, as a veil between many minds and absolute mathematical truth;—and that we shall know Him much better follows from the certainty that half the obscuring influences will have in another world no place, that, for example, as Southey sang, avarice could not continue even in hell—"earthy, that passion of the earth;" but, nevertheless, the eternal truth will remain that he is infinite, we infinite, that the finite, however near its comparative approximation, is still infinitely distant from the Infinite, that, though to use Paul's glorious simile, here "we see through a glass darkly,"—his "glass" was a sort of semi-translucent slag, not our artificial crystal—and shall there see face to face, yet when we see even a human being face to face we do not, therefore, know its owner, may mistake him, always fail to know more than a fraction of him.

Of all the popular ideas of the future state, however, perhaps the most popular and the most erroneous is that expressed in the common saying, "We shall all be equal there." That saying is as old as Christianity; it appears in the Epistles, though St. Paul did not mean his words to bear so wide an interpretation; and it has for ages been one of the few grand consolations of the poor, the oppressed and the suffering. We are not sure whether it has not exercised as great an influence as any of the incidental ideas of Christianity; whether it has not, for example, greatly contributed to mould the organization of all Churches, the Roman Catholic Church more especially, and to form the ideal of all social reformers outside as well as within the pale of belief. There is something in it which suits human nature—the instinctive sense every man occasionally entertains of his own nothingness before the Almighty—and also, perhaps—one must speak frankly to speak truthfully—the instinctive wickedness, or rather feebleness, of human nature, its incapacity of freeing itself wholly of jealousy, envy, self-consciousness, pride, the wish that the next world may reverse in some visible manner the unjust judgment of this. The contrast between the real and the apparent, the relation of a man to men and his relation to the Omniscient, has struck all religious legislators, and we do not, therefore, wonder at the universal diffusion of the thought, and yet how little can it have to rest on? It is a certainty, if anything can be a certainty, that if Heaven or a future state exists at all, there can in it be no permanent solution of continuity, no change of identity; for if so, not only is the human period wasted—and God does not waste—but God's justice and mercy are alike rendered imperfect, and His glory dimmed. On what is styled the orthodox view, we should have the awful sight of a being condemned to torment without knowledge of the cause, out of what to him seems caprice; and on what seems to us the truer view, we should have the equally awful sight of a being held back through eternity by influences which, being unconscious of them, he cannot overcome. Yet, if there be no solution of continuity, if the soul which is here is also there, how can there be equality in the next world? The soul cannot escape the influences which have modified it here. It may, no doubt, escape the passions, some of which at least are fleshy and depart with the flesh—which latter may be lying in the British Museum, a subject for intellectual speculation—but how be free of that portion of the effect of those passions which dwarfs or enriches, or, it may be, expands and elevates the soul? Avarice, for instance, is, if we agree with Southey, of all strong passions the one most directly earthy—having in it less of creed than lust, the most carnal of all—and avarice can hardly continue in the next world; yet how can the effect of avarice, if it has modified the mind and soul, be lost, if there is no solution of continuity? Or how can the effect of a noble impulse, say that of self-sacrifice for the cause of God, be wholly taken away? If it is taken away, what use in virtue or in strife? And yet if it remain, where is the equality? Many, perhaps most of our readers, however, would acknowledge moral inequalities in Heaven, and a large section of them would rejoice in them, but in what way do they propose to get rid of inequalities of intellect and knowledge? The intellect must continue if continuity continues, and with intellect its inequalities, or Hodge becoming suddenly Newton or Newton Hodge, the freed soul ceases to be that either of Hodge or Newton. The smallest differences of culture, of knowledge of those intellectual circumstances which create impulse, must have their effect, however small, and their effect much in the direction they had in this world, or otherwise the continuousness of the sense of moral responsibility, that is, of the fact of moral responsibility—for the sense is the fact, or an idiot would be responsible—would, pro tanto, be weakened. No doubt, these differences would, under the new light, seem so small as to be almost imperceptible—though light, by the way, reveals rather than covers differences—and no doubt, also, the differences there and the differences here would be judged by widely different laws, but still they would exist. To take the most visible, and, perhaps, the most important of all superficial distinctions among men, that which we call refinement, is that to be abrogated? Nine-tenths of it probably would be, as either artificial, or hypocritical, or the result of physical tendencies; but that other tenth, which seems in this world to affect even the soul, and which certainly affects the moral nature, if only in the self-restraint it breeds, is that to disappear? How can it disappear without an erasure of the past, fatal ever more to the very idea of continuous responsibility? Infinitesimal, it may be; but still the infinitesimal is not the non-existent, and for so much there is in the earthly sense a grade in Heaven, a little step in the road toward the ideal by which John starts in advance of Thomas. Then there is the hunger to advance, to inquire, to accumulate new knowledge, is that to go? It is possible, indeed easy, to conceive of a Bengalee who is a Christian up to the spiritual level of any Englishman, yet lacks this hunger entirely; is he the equal at first in Heaven of the man who, having all he has, has this hunger, and having it, diverts its direction—as he would in the new light divert its direction—into a pursuit of the one object of closer relation in all respects to the Divine? And if not the equal at first, why is he to be the equal at any time? Why is he, to speak in non-theological terms, to catch up the competitor as eager as himself, but less weighted?

Let us take the extreme case, for that, after all, though not the only way of arguing such speculations, is the only way of making such arguments large enough to be intelligible. The popular theory assumes that in the next world the ordinary idiot of Earlswood and Sir Isaac Newton, or, say, Melancthon, start fair. Why do they start fair? Surely, if they do not start, such a miracle has been wrought on one or other of them that there has been a virtual new creation as of a new being, disconnected either with the idiot or Sir Isaac. Take any view of idiotcy you please, that, for instance, it is the result of mere bodily malformation ending instantly with death—quite the most probable view—and still the loss of the life's experience of volition must, if life be continuous at all, and soul and mind related, have been a loss to the soul, leaving it behind as a child's might be left behind in the great race. The ground may be caught up quickly; but surely it is not caught up through the intervention of miracle, else why not similar miracles as to moral status, but through some process of spiritual education and slow enlightenment. The possibility of education must exist in Heaven, and the possibility of education involves coexistent inequality. Earthly position may be reversed; of course, in many cases, must be reversed,—one could not conceive, for example, of the royal caste occupying anything but a very low position in the new life,—but grades there must still be. The theory of equality is nothing but an effort to express the inexpressible—the distance which must exist between the highest creature and the Creator, a distance so great that all other distances beside it seem as the inequalities in fine sand. Still, no two grains of sand are of the same size.

Funeral of Henry Keep.

The funeral of the late Henry Keep took place yesterday afternoon from his residence, No. [illegible] Fifth-avenue. At the close of the ceremonies his remains were taken to the Hudson River depot, to be carried, for burial, to the Brookside Cemetery, at Watertown, Jefferson County.

At the meeting of the New-York Stock Exchange Board, Messrs. S. V. White, Rufus Hatch and E. S. Munroe were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, which they subsequently presented on Saturday at a special meeting in the Long Room, as follows:

Whereas, The New-York Stock Exchange has learned with profound sorrow of the decease of Henry Keep, one of its members, and are desirous of expressing their sense of the deep loss which they, in common with the whole community, have sustained by his death; it is hereby

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Keep the public industries of America have lost one of the most enterprising men of this age—one who, by a far-reaching view of the finances and resources of this nation had done as much as any other to develop the material wealth and to foster the internal improvements of our whole country.

Resolved, That while this Board mourn him as a companion and friend, who, by his integrity and uprightness in dealing, had endeared himself to the business world in a most remarkable degree, they recognize that the family of the deceased, thus bereft of a companion and protector, have suffered affliction which any words of sympathy are inadequate to portray, and that we can but express our appreciation of their loss, and mingle our sorrow with theirs.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to cause these resolutions to be entered upon the records of the Board, and a copy, suitably engrossed, to be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and to furnish a copy of the same to the public Press.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Extensive Series of Larcenies—Arrest of the Thief and Receiver.

Messrs. Carhart, Ellis & Clark, cloth manufacturers at Nos. 64 and 66 Lispenard-street, have for some time been missing quantities of goods from their premises, so they notified Captain Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, who proceeded to investigate the matter. He soon became suspicious of the movements of one of the clerks, named Jacob J. Willis. A watch was set upon him, the result being his detection on Friday in leaving the store with a bundle of goods. Willis was seen to proceed to the premises No. 36 Oliver-street, occupied by Bernard Cohn, where he left the parcel. When Willis turned to leave the place he was arrested, and immediately made a full confession of his guilt in stealing large quantities of goods, ever since his employment by the victimized firm. These repeated thefts have been in progress ever since the beginning of January last, and Willis stated that he had in every instance disposed of the plunder to Cohn, at about one-half its real value, the fact that it was stolen property being well known by the purchaser, he having frequently urged Willis to be more frequent in his larcenies, and threatened him with exposure if he spoke of discontinuing the thefts.

The premises occupied by Cohn were subsequently visited by Detectives Field and Stevens, when they recovered nearly $2,000 worth of property stolen by Willis from his employers, among the plunder being the identical package taken by Willis on Friday, which led to his arrest. All of the property taken possession of by the Police was fully identified by the owners. Both Willis and Cohn were arraigned before Alderman Moore, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, when they were fully committed for trial to answer the charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods. Willis is 21 years of age, and resides at Hudson City. Cohn is a native of Poland, aged 27, and professed to have purchased the stolen property in good faith.

The Police state that they have very good reason to believe that Willis endeavored to conceal the source of the repeated larcenies by the commission of a sham burglary some time in the early part of last month, when he concealed himself in the store, and departed during the night through a rear window, which he left open. As the fastenings were untouched the Police were not deceived, and this attempt, in fact, led to the detection and arrest of Willis.

French Nautical Festival.

Yesterday afternoon our French fellow-citizens gave what they called a nautical festival, at Williamsbridge, on the Bronx River. About 300 persons, French and Germans, including a sprinkling of New-York roughs, were present. The roughs, finding that nothing was likely to be gained by creating a disturbance, left early. The festival commenced with a boat-race between Mr. Riedinger and Mr. Nelsen; but the boats being clumsy affairs, and the boatmen not very expert, the race excited very little attention. Next came a comic race between M. Bernard and M. Pero, the former being made up as a bear and the latter as a monkey. The bear, with the usual clumsiness of his race, commenced proceedings by an impromptu tumble into the river. This feat, though not on the programme, was highly appreciated by the spectators. The bear, however, could not be induced to repeat it. The contest then came off, but the poor bear's spirits, as well as his body, had been so dampened by his mishap that he made a very poor show, and the monkey won with great ease. Then followed an ascension on a tight rope stretched about sixty feet above the Bronx River. The feat of crossing this rope was performed by Alexander Zanfretta, who afterward sat on the rope and hung to it by his toes, his nose and the back of his head. A boat-race between two very small boys—August and Theodore—who rowed extremely well, was next on the programme, and was one of the best performances of the day. Other races and tilting matches followed, the intervals being filled up with dancing, without which latter amusement no French festival can be considered complete.

A Sailor Robbed of his Earnings by a Woman.

Lizzie Roberts, a disreputable woman, was arraigned yesterday before Alderman Moore, at the Tombs Court, to answer a charge of larceny. It appears that the prisoner met Charles Carroll, a sailor, on Saturday night, and induced him to accompany her home. Carroll fell asleep there, and on his awaking discovered that he had been robbed of $380 in treasury and national bank notes, and $86 in gold coin. As Lizzie had disappeared, she was looked for and arrested. She stated that both Carroll and herself were intoxicated at the time, and that Carroll gave her the money for safe keeping, and that after Carroll fell asleep she visited a saloon in Spring-street known as the "Hong Que," where she believes the money was stolen from her. The Magistrate committed the prisoner for trial, and remanded the complainant to the House of Detention for witnesses.

A Hotel Thief Arrested.

On Saturday afternoon a man giving the name of George R. Newman entered the Metropolitan Hotel and engaged a room, being assigned to No. 445. During the day room No. 444, occupied by Commander S. D. Ames, U. S. N., was entered with false keys and robbed of $200 worth of wearing apparel. Detectives Pomeroy and McKeever arrested Newman on suspicion and found on his person a baggage check which he said he received at the Boston Jubilee. The check was exhibited at several hotels, and finally claimed at the St. Nicholas, where the officers found Newman's trunk, and subsequently found it to contain a portion of the plunder. Newman, finding denial useless, admitted his guilt, and is now in custody awaiting examination.

Fires Yesterday.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the fourth floor of Joseph Schieder & Co.'s tobacco factory, No. 75 Bowery. The flames derived their origin from the heater, though they were speedily extinguished. The loss sustained by the firm by fire and water, is roughly estimated at $5,000, fully covered, however, by insurance. The building, owner unknown, is damaged to the extent of $500.

About 3 A. M. another fire occurred in the first floor of the premises, No. 405 First-avenue, formerly known as the Old House of Refuge, and at present occupied by S. Pitou, dyer of "jute," or imitation human hair. The flames originated in the drying-room, and occasioned a loss on stock of fully $2,000. The upper floors are occupied by John W. Stearns, silk-weaver, and Louis Bussiere, manufacturer of paper-collars, who have lost $10,000 on their stocks. The building forms a part of the Lenox estate, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000. The cause of the fire is at present unknown.

Unprovoked and Deadly Use of a Knife in the Fifth Ward.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning John Sullivan, of No. 37 Jay-street, and Thos. Forman, of No. 211 West-street, passed through Washington-street, and as they neared Beach-street Mr. Forman was suddenly attacked by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the groin with a knife, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. The assailant succeeded in making good his escape before the arrival of the Police, who removed Forman to their Station-house in Leonard-street, where he was attended by Surgeon Kennedy, who subsequently ordered him to be removed to the New-York Hospital. The motive for the assault is not known, as Mr. Forman and Mr. Sullivan both declare that there was no quarrel between them or any other person, and the affair was of so sudden and brief a nature that no detailed description of the unknown ruffian can be obtained. The Police will, however, make an endeavor to arrest him.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A man named Edward Lavine, a French Canadian, was killed, on Saturday morning, on the Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington, by being run over by an express train. The deceased, it appears, attempted to cross the track, and, while looking one way to avoid a train, was run over by another. The unfortunate man was horribly mangled and instantly killed. Coroner Keenan was duly notified, and ordered the removal of the remains to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day.

Trinity Choir Excursion To-Day.

The united choirs of Trinity Parish, with the rector and clergy, will go out to-day upon their third annual excursion. They will start at 7:30 o'clock, sailing around Staten Island, and calling in at Elm Park for luncheon and dinner. Last year there was some very fine chorus singing, conducted by Dr. James Pech, by about 300 voices. The whole arrangements are under the direction of the organists of Trinity Parish.

Desperate Fight in a Liquor Saloon.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a row occurred in the liquor saloon of James English, at No. 502 Canal-street, when Thomas Callery was beaten about the head with the butt of a revolver by the saloon proprietor. The wounds were dressed by Dr. Kennedy, when Callery was detained to make a complaint against English, who was arrested.

A Man Stabbed During a Quarrel.

Patrick Walsh, of No. 45 New Bowery, and James Mulligan, of No. 30 Mulberry-street, had a quarrel yesterday at the residence of the latter, when Patrick seized a table knife and stabbed his opponent in the hand, being soon after arrested. Mulligan was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Probably Fatal City Car Accident.

At 10 o'clock last night, as John McSarron, of No. 150 Franklin-street, was getting off car No. 18 of the Sixth-avenue line, in West Broadway, near Franklin-street, he fell and was run over, having his left hand and leg, near the hip, crushed. The injuries are of a very serious nature, and McSarron was sent to Bellevue.

Shooting Affray in Pearl-Street.

About 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Maurice O'Brien, of No. 37 Frankfort-street, was standing in front of No. 369 Pearl-street, he was suddenly assaulted by John McCabe, of No. 8 Vandewater-street, who used a pistol, and shot Maurice through the right arm, succeeding in making his escape. The wound was not a dangerous one.

A Sleeping Man Falls off a Roof.

James Thompson, aged 38, and residing at No. 38 Macdougal-street, rear, fell off the roof of his dwelling at 11 o'clock last night, while asleep. He fell a distance of over 30 feet, and struck with great violence on the roof of an adjoining stable, sustaining severe internal injuries. Sent to Bellevue by order of the surgeon.

A Woman Arrested for Larceny.

Alice Miller, of No. 2 Amity-street, was locked up yesterday at Police headquarters, on a charge of stealing $180 in money from James Jones. No further particulars of the case are known, through the reticence of the authorities.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.173 inches; maximum, at 2 P. M., July 31, 30.348 inches; minimum, at 7 A. M., July 29, 29.894 inches; range, .454 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 71.80 degrees; maximum, at 2 P. M., July 27, 82.5 degrees; minimum, at 6 A. M., July 30, 61 degrees; range, 22.5 degrees. July 26, rain from 11:30 A. M. to 4:10 P. M.—amount of water, .33 inch; July 27, rain from 2:30 P. M. to 3:15 P. M.—amount of water, .23 inch; July 29, rain from 6:30 A. M. to 8 A. M.—amount of water, .09 inch; total amount of water for week, .67 inch.

Brooklyn.

The body of an unknown boy about 12 years of age was found floating in the river off Conover-street yesterday and removed to the dock. An iron spike, weighing about four pounds, was found concealed under the boy's jacket. Coroner Jones will hold an inquest to-day.

The Brooklyn Improvement Company had a gang of fifty men hard at work all day yesterday on the excavation across Third-avenue, near Fourth-street, for their branch of the Gowanus Canal. The injunction is to be argued in Court before Judge Tappan to-day, but before the lawyers shall have completed their labors it is probable that the excavation will be completed as far as necessary.

Patrick McGann was arrested at Coney Island yesterday on the charge of having assaulted Etta Wade, of New-York, while she was bathing. He was brought to Brooklyn by Officer Waldron and locked up in the Washington-street Station-house.

Swiss Coming to Virginia.—The Austrian agent of Mr. Emil Mahel Von Alpenburg, who has founded an Austrian colony below Richmond, writes him that a Swiss gentleman wants to settle in the mountain region of Virginia some 200 Swiss families, now ready to emigrate. The letters of the Austrian colonists near Richmond, in which they speak in the highest terms of the lands, climate, productions, &c., of Virginia, have been published in Austrian journals, and attracted the attention of the Swiss gentleman referred to. It is to be hoped he will be induced to bring his thrifty colony to our State.—*Richmond Whig, July 29.*

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 9:45 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. John K. Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	People vs. Thos. O'Donnell; rape.	16	People vs. John Wallace and James Murphy; grand larceny.
2	People vs. Theo. Muncon and Wm. Davis; robbery.	17	People vs. Jas. Burke; grand larceny.
3	People vs. Wm. Duffy; robbery.	18	People vs. Elizabeth Bigley; grand larceny.
4	People vs. James Gallagher; robbery.	19	People vs. Margaret Mooney; grand larceny.
5	People vs. James Gillen; burglary.	20	People vs. Chas. Hart; grand larceny.
6	People vs. Geo. Thompson; burglary.	21	People vs. And. Bowen and Abr. Keppler; grand larceny.
7	People vs. Clinton Smith; burglary.	22	People vs. Lizzie Sinclair; grand larceny.
8	People vs. Michael Morrow; burglary.	23	People vs. Cora Lee and Fred. Ling; grand larceny.
9	People vs. Philip Emmell; felonious assault and battery.	24	People vs. George W. Ball; grand larceny.
10	People vs. Wm. Duffy; felonious assault and battery.	25	People vs. John W. Russell; larceny.
11	People vs. Geo. Hamersley; forgery.	26	People vs. James Murphy; grand larceny from the person.
12	People vs. Edward Quimby; forgery.	27	People vs. Thos. Brady and Robert Forrest; grand larceny from the person.
13	People vs. Charles Thompson; obtaining money by false pretences.	28	People vs. Wm. Smith; larceny from the person.
14	People vs. Herman Conrad; grand larceny.	29	People vs. Geo. Brickerton; larceny from the person.
15	People vs. Mary Brown; grand larceny.		

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31—11 A. M.

Consols 93¼ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenties, 83¾. Erie, 19½; Illinois Centrals, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

PARIS, Saturday, July 31.

The Bourse is steady; Rentes, 72f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 31—11 A. M.

Cotton—The market is active; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.@13d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 31.

The market for Cotton closed last night quiet and steady at 151½f. ℔ cwt. for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.

Linseed Oil, £31 7s. ℔ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31—1 P. M.

The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money	93¼
Consols for account	93¼
United States Five-twenties	83¾
Erie shares	19½
Illinois Centrals	94

Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 31—1 P. M.

Cotton—The market closed active at an advance of [illegible] for American descriptions. The sales to-day have largely exceeded the estimate made at the opening, aggregating fully 20,000 bales. The following are the closing figures: Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾@13d.

Breadstuffs—The market is dull.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 31.

The market for Cotton opens active with an advance in prices. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 152f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 151½f.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 31—Evening.

Cotton closed active, both on spot and to arrive.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 31—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 88¼@88⅜ for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Aug. 1.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm at 88⅜.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 1.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 72f. 35c.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 31.

Sugar—Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 384,000 boxes, 7,000 hhds.; exports for week to foreign ports, 37,000 boxes, 3,300 hhds., to United States, 4,100 boxes, 1,000 hhds. Business during week small, but prices continued firm, and market closed steady with quotations unchanged from last week. Lard firm at 21¼c.@22c. Butter firm at 50c.@44c. Bacon steady at 20¼c. Other articles unchanged; transactions very light. Exchange on London, 15½@16 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 2½@3 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, in gold, short sight, 4½ ℔ cent. premium; in currency, sixty days sight, 26 ℔ cent. discount; short sight, 27 ℔ cent. discount. Freights dull. Vessels in port, 44 ships, 41 brigs, 6 schooners.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 31.

Tobacco is a little higher on low grades; Lugs, $8 50@$9 50; Common to Medium Leaf, $10@$12. Cotton nominally 33c. Flour dull and declined 25c. on low grades and 50c. on Medium, Choice and Fancy; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $6@$6 75; Double Extra, $6 50@$7 50; Treble Extra, $7@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9 25. Wheat unchanged. Corn heavy and declined 2c.@3c.; Mixed, in bulk, 83c.@85c.; Choice White, 96c.; Prime to Choice White, in sacks, $1@$1 03. Oats dull; New, 58c.@60c.; Old, 60c.@65c. Rye firmer; Prime New, 90c.; Choice Old, $1. Whisky steady at $1 10. Provisions firm. Pork, $34 25; Dry-salted Shoulders, 14c. Bacon—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c. Lard quiet at 18¼c.@19c. for Tierces, and 20¼c. for Kegs. Cattle steady at $2 25@$6 25. Live Hogs firm at $7@$8 60 for Light; $9@$9 10 for Heavy. Receipts—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 3,800 bushels; Oats, 4,800 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 31.

Flour quiet; Spring Extras, $5 75@$7 50. Wheat steady for No. 1 at $1 37@$1 40; No. 2 inactive at $1 32, seller August. Corn—Sales of No. 1 at 87¼c. this afternoon, No. 2 89c., seller August. Oats steady at 59c. for No. 2. Rye quiet. Barley quiet; sales of new rejected at 90c. Highwines steady and firmer; sales at $1 02. Provisions firm. Pork, $33 75. Hams, 17½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 13¼c.@13¾c. Lard, 18¼c.@18½c. Cattle dull and weak at $4@$5 25 for butchers; $6 40@$7 for good shipping. Live Hogs quiet and lower at $8 25@$9 40 for common; $10 12¼@$10 20 for extra. Receipts—4,600 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 3,300 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 31.

Flour is in moderate demand; sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales 4,400 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. Corn is held at $1 05 for No. 2, kiln dried. Cornmeal, $2 20 ℔ cwt. Millfeed firm; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $26@$30 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50@$3 75 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c., and to Albany, 50c. Lake Imports—2,132,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Exports—24,000 bushels Wheat, and 480,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 31.

Receipts—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 176,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7¼c. Flour quiet; sales of [illegible] Wheat unsettled and nominally $1 45@$1 48 for No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee; no sales. Corn dull and lower; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 95c. ℔ bushel. Oats lower and declining; sales of small parcels at 73c. ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley unchanged. Pork, $34; steady. Lard steady at 19c.@19½c. Highwines scarce; 10 bbls. at $1 03.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, July 31.

Cotton—Middlings nominal at 31½c.; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 129 bales; exports, 1,765 bales. Gold, 136¼. Exchange—Sterling, 150; New-York Sight, ⅛ ℔ cent. premium. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 70; Double, $6 40; Treble, $6 75. Corn—White, $1 10@$1 12. Oats, 72c. Bran, $1 05. Hay—Prime, $20@$25. Pork dull at $35 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Rib, 19¼c.@19½c.; Clear, 19¾c.@20c. Hams, 22c.@24c. Lard—Tierce, 20¼c.; keg, 21¼c.@22c. Sugar—Common, 11c.@12c.; Prime, 14c. Molasses dull; Fermenting, 45c. Whisky, $1 17½. Coffee dull; Common, 15¼c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 31.

Flour unchanged, with a moderate demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn unchanged. Oats heavy and declining; New, 55c.@60c.; Old, 70c.@73c. Rye dull at 95c.@98c. Barley unchanged. Tobacco firm and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominally $1 10; buyers offer $1 09. Provisions firm and quiet. Mess Pork, $33 50. Bulk Meats, 13¾c. for Shoulders, 16¾c.@16¾c. for rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c. for clear Sides. Bacon, 15¼c. for Shoulders, 18¾c.@19c. for Sides; but little doing, and holders are firm. Sugar-cured Hams firm; held at 24c.@25c. Lard quiet at 19¼c. Money easy. Exchange firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 31.

Cotton dull; Middling Uplands, 33¼c.; Middling Orleans, 34¼c. Bark unchanged. Flour steady; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$7 25; do. Ohio and Indiana, $7@$8; other grades unchanged. Wheat dull; Old Red, $1 50@$1 53; New, $1 55. Rye dull at $1 25. Corn declined 1c.; Yellow, $1 14; White, $1 10; Mixed Western, $1 10@$1 12. Oats in limited demand; Western, 75c.@76c.; Southern, 80c. Groceries and Provisions unchanged. Petroleum steady; Crude, 22¼c.; Refined, 31¼c. Whisky higher.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 31.

Cotton quiet, steady and nominal; Middlings, 33¼c. Flour quiet; low grades firm; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $9 [illegible]; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$9; do. Family, $9 50@$10 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$8. Wheat firm; Prime, $1 60@$1 65; Choice, $1 68. Corn dull; White, $1 05@$1 10. Oats steady at 80c.@82c. Rye dull; $1 20@$1 25. Mess Pork firm at $34. Bacon active; Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Rib, 19¼c.; Shoulders, 16c. Hams, 23c.@24c. Lard quiet at 19c.@20c. Whisky firm at $1 12.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 31.

Flour, $5@$5 87½. Wheat, $1 65@$1 75. Legal Tenders, 74. Mining Stocks moderately active; Alpha, 20; Belcher, 29; Bullion, 10; Chollar Potosi, 27; Confidence, 45; Crown Point, 95; Empire Mill, 67; Gould and Curry, 104; Hale and Norcross, 123; Imperial, 57; Kentuck, 214; Occidental, 16; Ophir, 20; Overman, 72; Savage, 78; Sierra Nevada, 18; Yellow Jacket, 48.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 31.

Cotton dull; Middlings, 31¼c.; Low Middlings, 30¼c.; receipts, 77 bales; receipts of the week, 164 bales; exports to-day, 77 bales; for the week, 135 bales. Flour firm; medium grades, $6@$6 50. Wheat, $1 20. Corn, 85c.@90c. Oats firm at 60c.@65c. Pork, $34 50. Lard, 20c.@21¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 19¼c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, July 31.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet for No. 1; No. 2 lower; Amber $1 45 for new, $1 37½ for old; No. 1 Red, $1 44@$1 45. Corn 93c. for No. 1, 88¼c. for No. 2, seller August. Oats held at 75c. Rye in demand. Receipts—1,700 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 31.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 40; No. 2, $1 35¼. Oats dull and inactive; No. 2, 60c. Corn easier; No. 2, 90c. Rye firm; No. 1, $1 04. Barley nominal. Freights quiet and firm. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 31.

Flour firm; Superfine, $4 50. Wheat—Red, $1 15; White, $1 20; Corn, in bulk, 85c. Oats, 70c. Barley, $1 10. Tobacco steady; sales 100 hhds. at $5 30@$16. Provisions very firm. Mess Pork, $33 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 19c.@19¼c.; Hams, 25c. for sugar cured. Whisky steady. Highwines, $1 10.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 31.

Wheat—There is a moderate milling inquiry, and the market rules same; sales 300 bushels White Michigan on private terms. Rye dull and nominal at $1 25@$1 28. Corn easier and declining; sales 1,600 bushels Western Mixed No. 2 afloat at $1 12. Oats dull and nominal at 81c.@85c. for Western and State.

DETROIT, Saturday, July 31.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Extra White, $1 62; No. 1 White, $1 70 cash, $1 60 next week; No. 2 White, $1 44@$1 45; No. 1 Amber, $1 44. Oats declining; State and Western, 77c. Corn easier; No. 1 Yellow, $1 05.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 31.

Cotton dull; sales, 42 bales; Middlings, 33c.; receipts, two days, 17 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, July 31.

Turpentine—Spirits ½c. lower; sales at 38½c. Crude steady and unchanged. Resin, $1 55@$6 25. Tar steady at $2.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 31.

Cotton—Nothing doing; sales, 6 bales; receipts, 2 bales; Middlings, nominally 31¼c.@32c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, July 31.

Cotton—Nothing doing; receipts, 20 bales; exports, 127 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, July 31.

Cotton—Nothing doing; receipts, 3 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 31.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¼; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 136¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington...July 22...Liverpool...New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Germania	Aug. 3	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Liberia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Aug. 5	New-York	Bremen.
City of Limerick	Aug. 5	New-York	Antwerp.
City of Washington	Aug. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Aug. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Europe	Aug. 7	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	Aug. 5	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Germania, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for said Europe on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 57 | Sun sets..... 7 14 | Moon rises. 0 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 [illegible] | Gov. Island. 3 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 1.

Arrived.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Acushnet, Kester, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Esploratore, (Ital.,) L[illegible], [illegible], Newcastle, Eng., 59 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. Meyer—vessel to James Robinson. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Mystic Tie, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had head winds and calms.

Bark Chili, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Byrne, Cardiff 43 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Has had fine weather.

Brig Delorfia, (of Halifax,) Atkins, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer—vessel to master. Has had light S. W. winds and fog the entire passage.

Brig A. F. L., (of Arichat,) Landry, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwait, Newberry, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. Mary Stow, Rankin, Charleston 7 ds., with timber for Norwalk.

Schr. John D. Ingraham, Dickinson, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Pelton, Elizabethport, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Francis Coffin, Sherman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hettie Low, Sherwood, Maryland, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Leesburg, Horton, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary M. Hamilton, Green, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. F. Brady, Dill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Hill, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Charles & Willie, Thomas, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Emma, Strange, Taunton.

Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Somerset.

Schr. John Lozier, Macomber, Taunton.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Staples, Taunton.

Schr. Elizabeth M. Smith, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Kate Gordon, Smedley, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswel, Providence.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Eliza, Davis, Providence.

Schr. George H. Potts, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Willie Lee, Whitney, Norwich.

Schr. Capital, Roberts, Bridgeport.

Schr. James Morrell, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Hickory, Holland, New-Haven.

Schr. Ed. Collyer, Jones, Port Jefferson.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Bunnell, Providence.

Schr. Palladium, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Morning Star, Lynch, Derby.

Schr. Alpine, Gibbs, Pawtucket.

Schr. E. Sherman, Pratt, Portland.

Schr. Caroline, Harris, Portland.

Schr. George Gilman, Rankin, Portland.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. N. L. Bartlett, Brown, Norwalk.

Schr. Eola Peck, Robinson, Fall River.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Norwalk.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Norwich.

Schr. Henry E. Miller, Drew, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Evelyn, Penny, Newport.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Joseph Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. White Rock, Heany, Essex, for Rondout.

Schr. Challenge, Terry, Southold.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, for Newburg.

Schr. Pauline, Stevens, Brookhaven.

Schr. Wave, Hubbard, Norwich, for Trenton.

Schr. Spray, Morton, Middletown, for Trenton.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Fall River.

Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Portland.

Schr. J. C. Baldwin, Baker, Portland.

Schr. R. P. Brainard, Anderson, Portland.

Schr. S. P. Applegate, Stellman, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Mediator, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Pelton, Providence.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Providence.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Lewis, Fall River.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Taunton.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Paull, Taunton.

Schr. John W. Bell, Orcutt, Taunton.

Schr. Robt. B. Smith, Bates, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Celestia, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. General Sheridan, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Kelly, Fall River.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Warren, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Uncas, Colt, New-London.

Schr. Edward Baring, Buring, New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Derby.

Wind—Sunset, light, S., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Arr. steamship Palmyra, Liverpool; barks Arisenia, Table Bay; Volunteer, Palermo; brig Maria White, Turk's Island; Essex, Georgetown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 1.—Arr. United States steamer Bibb, Captain Platt, from New-York. Passed up, for Baltimore, barks B. Rogers and Edward, from Bremerhaven; Cecelian, Acquidnec and Cricket, from Rio Janeiro; brig C. C. Perkins. Passed out, barks Erna, for Bremen; Mindora, for Rio Janeiro; ships William Yeo, Liverpool; Crest of the Wave, Rotterdam; brigs C. Cowens, Rio Janeiro; Bessie Howard, Belfast; Princess, Boston; schrs. Armorand and Jackson, West Indies; brig Edith, Rockport, for Norfolk.

HOLMES' HOLE, Saturday, July 31—A. M.—Arr. schr. Moses Patten, (of Bangor,) Harding, Bonaire 14 ds., for orders; J. J. Little, Little, Philadelphia, for Lynn.

Arr. and sld. schrs. Ocean Belle, Emery; Curtis Tilton, Somers; and Ella Hay, Marston, Boston, for Philadelphia; Jonathan May, Neal, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia; Henry, Merritt, and Brilliant, Wass, Shulee, N. S., for New-York; Decorra, Ingalls, Machias, for New-York; Abby Gale, Foss, Belfast, for New-York; Henry, Dobbin, Port Johnson, for Boston; Maggie G. Marston, Marston, Boston, for Alexandria; Ella, (Br.,) Thurber, Wallace, N. S., for Providence.

Also sld. schrs. Margaret Reinhart, Clara Davidson, C. E. Watson, Bay State, Martha, May Munroe, Louisa A. Johnson, Navita, (Br.,) H. V. Crandall, Wm. R. Mann, Helen M. Condon and Martha Maria.

7 A. M.—Clear. Wind, northerly, light.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Arr. steamships Crusader, Sydney; Blanche, Marseilles.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Lyman Casey, (Br.,) Prout, which put into this port July 25 for medical assistance, sailed this A. M. for Queenstown.

The pilot-boat Isaac Webb, Seguine, Newport, returned from a cruise of about three weeks, having had an excursion party of New-York merchants and others.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

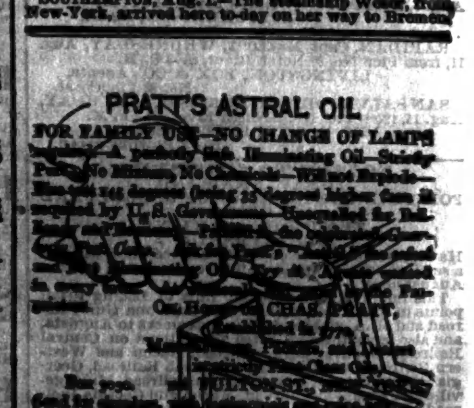
Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 1—The steamship Manhattan, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 1.—The steamship Weser, from New-York, arrived here to-day on her way to Bremen.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

FOR FAMILY USE—NO CHANGE OF LAMPS. A perfectly Safe Illuminating Oil—Strictly Pure, No Mixture, No Chemicals—Will not Explode—[illegible]



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IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., NO. 29 MAIDEN-LANE, OFFER AT RETAIL THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF FANS! COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY AT PRICES BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 403, July 31, 1869. 46, 38, 60, 45, 35, 41, 28, 58, 47, 13, 67, 53, 48.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 460, July 31, 1869. 71, 27, 3, 62, 39, 78, 36, 13, 66, 35, 61, 43, 48.

MISSOURI—Extra Class No. 403, July 31, 1869. 51, 5, 16, 41, 8, 40, 28, 27, 59, 62, 37, 12, 75.

MISSOURI—Class No. 404, July 31, 1869. 21, 69, 61, 2, 8, 38, 1, 6, 32, 13, 47, 18, 70.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.